INDIA.

RICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

s for the 1st half of November 1875.

EERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

r Millets, Ragi, &c., ara, Veragu, Sawee, ena, Coraloo, Marh-, Nuglee), *Panicum*, *ium*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Past fortnight.		Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fortnight of 1874.			
S.	Ch.	S. Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S. Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S. Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S. Ch.			
...		...	...		...		...	...		...		...	No return received					Ganjam ...	Madras.	
28	3	26 3	23	1	28	1	27 4	145	8	145	8	97 2	14	0	14	0	14 0	Vizagapatam ...		
36	4	30 9	25	2	26	2	38 8	243	0	243	0	161 3	18	7	18	7	18 7	Godavery ...		
35	3	35 3	20	5	20	5	31 6	129	3	129	3	129 3	17	5	17	5	18 4	Kistna ...		
29	8	28 2	21	8	21	3	23 6	65	3	65	3	57 6	17	0	17	0	17 0	Nellore ...		
27	7	27 0	24	9	24	9	21 5	243	0	243	0	243 0	16	2	16	2	12 6	Cuddapah ...		
25	2	34 9	25	8	25	2	23 5	97	2	97	2	97 2	16	7	16	7	11 9	Bellary ...		
20	6	25 8	24	0	24	0	27 0	260	5	252	7	173 5	16	0	15	6	12 5	Kurnool ...		
22	6	23 9	18	6	18	6	21 3	93	5	93	5	85 0	17	9	17	9	17 9	Madras ...		
21	9	24 7	18	7	17	9	21 1	89	4	97	2	97 2	18	6	18	6	18 6	Chingleput ...		
34	2	30 8	21	7	21	7	17 7	187	1	187	1	187 1	16	4	16	4	15 4	North Arcot ...		
37	8	28 2	21	5	20	6	18 8	235	7	233	3	233 3	17	1	18	4	16 6	South Arcot ...		
34	3	30 2	20	1	21	9	19 2	194	4	194	4	194 4	17	0	17	0	17 0	Tanjore ...		
26	2	23 6	23	1	22	3	19 2	157	9	157	9	157 9	14	6	15	4	14 6	Trichinopoly ...		
34	1	23 6	24	0	23	1	16 9	111	8	111	8	122 5	15	0	11	2	17 3	Madura ...		
30	5	16 4	15	6	15	6	12 5	66	6	76	8	66 6	15	5	15	5	15 5	Tinnevelly ...		
22	0	23 5	23	8	24	6	18 7	121	5	121	5	121 5	12	5	12	5	14 2	Coimbatore ...		
14	4	17 3	15	8	14	9	14 1	121	5	121	5	121 5	11	0	11	0	11 0	Nilgiris ...		
25	5	28 5	24	1	24	1	20 6	150	7	150	7	155 5	18	3	18	3	13 7	Salem ...		
22	0	24 6	18	2	21	2	17 2	85	0	85	0	85 0	14	0	14	0	16 5	South Canara ...		
21	9	19 0	18	5	16	8	16 0	97	2	97	2	97 2	14	4	14	4	17 1	Malabar ...		
15	5	12 15	17	11	18	5	14 10	68	4	68	4	75 1	14	2	14	2	14 2	Bombay ...	Bombay.	
...		...	17	8	16	12	19 8	80	0	80	0	100 0	18	0	18	0	18 0	Ahmedabad ...		
...		...	13	5	13	5	15 4	80	0	80	0	80 0	16	13	16	13	16 13	Kaira ...		
...		...	12	5	12	5	12 13	92	8	92	8	101 12	14	13	14	13	13 6	Surat ...		
...		...	18	0	18	0	13 8	100	0	100	0	100 0	16	0	16	0	16 0	Broach ...		
18	0	18 0	15	0	15	0	13 0	64	0	64	0	64 0	14	0	14	0	15 0	Tanna ...		
...		...	15	0	15	0	...	130	0	130	0	112 0	15	3	15	3	...	Kolaba ...		
...		...	17	14	17	14	17 8	150	0	150	0	150 0	13	14	13	14	12 11	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...		
27	10	31 14	21	4	19	14	17 0	139	7	160	0	106 12	12	12	12	12	15 0	Nasik ...		
...		...	25	5½	23	9½	22 8	106	10½	123	0	106 10	13	2½	12	7½	13 8	Ahmednagar ...		
...		...	19	9	19	2	15 12	76	0	76	0	80 0	13	6	13	6	13 9	Poona ...		
...		...	24	1	25	1	19 4	120	0	118	0	100 0	13	0	13	0	13 8	Sholapur ...		
...		...	20	9	20	9	12 0	140	0	140	0	66 0	12	0	11	7	12 8	Kaladgi ...		
...		27 7	20	15	19	8	19 7	129	7	129	7	158 2	16	0	13	13	17 6	Satara ...		
22	6	30 6	17	6	16	11	11 14	145	0	145	0	150 0	16	2	15	5	16 0	Belgaum ...		
20	6	32 0	18	4	16	3	12 2	92	12	92	12	92 12	17	7	16	0	15 1	Dharwar ...		
26	0	26 0	15	0	15	0	12 5	11 Bdls.		11 Bdls.		5 Bdls.	20	14	20	14	18 9	Ratnagiri ...		
21	0	25 0	14	0	14	0	12 0	213	0	213	0	213 0	13	0	13	0	13 0	Kanara (Karwar) ...		
36	0	36 0	30	0	30	0	21 0	200	0	200	0	200 0	13	0	13	0	13 0	Panch Mahals (Godhra) ...		
...		...	9	5	9	5	9 5	60	4	60	4	71 3	32	0	32	0	32 0	Aden ...		
...		...	23	0	23	0	16 0	160	0	160	0	120 0	12	0	12	0	11 0	Asirgarh ...		
...		...	15	7	13	12½	11 2	81	2	81	8	80 0	14	13½	14	15	14 13	Baroda ...		
...		...	18	4	17	8	20 4	150	0	150	0	150 0	32	0	32	0	32 0	Diss ...		
...		...	17	8	17	0	15 14	140	0	140	0	130 0	30	0	30	0	23 0	Nimach ...		
...		...	22	0½	22	5½	25 13	100	0	100	0	100 0	45	0	45	0	39 2½	Nasirabad ...		
...		...	16	0	16	0	12 4	40	0	40	0	42 8	64	0	64	0	32 0	Rajkot ...		
16	0	16 0	23	0	23	0	17 8	120	0	120	0	120 0	No return received					Upper Sind Frontier ...		
9	0	9 0	17	8	18	0	17 0	114	0	112	0	125 0	54	8	54	0	60 0	Karachi ...		
...		...	...		...		...	...		...		...	32	0	32	0	30 0	Haidarabad ...		
27	0	27 0	15	0	16	0	20 0	280	0	240	0	200 0	35	0	35	0	28 0	Shikarpur ...		
...		...	...		...		...	120	0	120	0	120 0	27	6½	27	6½	32 0	Thur and Parkur ...		
																		Western Districts.	Bengal.	
...		...	22	8	20	0	16 0	160	0	180	0	240 0	9	0	9	0	9 0	Burdwan ...		
...		...	20	0	20	0	15 8	320	0	320	0	440 0	8	12	8	12	8 4	Bancoorah ...		
...		...	20	8	20	8	13 8	200	0	200	0	240 0	8	4	8	4	8 8	Beerbhoom ...		
...		...	...		...		...	...		...		...	No return received					Midnapore ...		
...		...	22	0	22	0	15 0	120	0	120	0	120 0	9	0	9	0	8 0	Hooghly ...		
...		...	19	0	19	0	15 8	120	0	120	0	120 0	9	8	9	8	9 0	Howrah ...		
																		Central Districts.		
...		...	20	0	19	0	...	120	0	120	0	100 0	8	0	8	0	8 0	Calcutta ...		
13	5	...	18	12	18	12	13 5	110	0	120	0	120 0	8	12	9	0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs ...		
...		...	29	0	26	5	14 8	100	0	100	0	120 0	9	2½	9	2½	8 10	Nuddea ...		
...		...	22	0	23	0	12 4	140	0	160	0	160 0	8	0	8	0	8 0	Jessore ...		
...		...	30	0	30	0	16 0	120	0	120	0	160 0	8	8	8	8	8 8	Moorshedabad ...		

d In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice 13-4 to 19 seers, and gram 16 to 22 seers, per rupee.
e In the interior only.
f In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 12-12 to 20 seers, and gram 17-8 to 22-12 seers, per rupee.
g In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 6 to 17 seers, best rice 13-8 to 18 seers, common rice 16 to 24 seers, and gram 15 to 21 seers, per rupee.
h In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 30 to 32-8 seers, best rice 13 to 23 seers, common rice 20 to 26-8 seers, and gram 26 to 30 seers, per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-grains throu

QUANTITIES PER R

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush M (Cumboo, B *Penicillaria* S Present fortnight.	Bulrush M. Past fortnight.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
BENGAL—*continued.*	*Central Districts*—contd.																	
	Dinagepore ...	18 8	18 8	12 8	22 8	22 8	11 0	19 0	19 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah ...	23 0	24 0	16 0	50 0	50 0	20 0	20 8	20 0	11 8	21 8	21 0	23 8 to 26 0	...	...	...	30 0	30 0
	Rajshahye ...	20 10 to 24 0	20 10 to 21 0	13 8 to 14 4	37 8	37 8	...	15 0	15 0 to 19 11	9 0 to 12 0	21 12 to 25 9	22 8 to 24 0	16 14 to 20 10	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore ...	22 8	22 8	12 12	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	7 14	19 15	19 2	25 10	...	...	...	...	...
	Bograh ...	18 0	16 8	12 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	6 0	24 0	24 0	18 12	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna ...	24 0	24 0	13 8	...	...	...	15 0	13 0	8 0	30 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling ...	8 0	8 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	7 0	4 0	4 0	4 8	13 0	13 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri ...	10 0	12 0	9 5	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	13 3	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																	
	Dacca ...	16 0	16 0	12 0	22 8	32 0	19 0	15 0	14 8	13 0	18 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore ...	20 0	20 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensing ...	13 0	12 12	11 0	...	...	...	16 4	16 0	9 0	20 0	19 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah ...	13 8	13 8	10 10	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	9 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong ...	13 4	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	13 4	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakhally ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	14 8	12 0	17 0	18 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	10 0	13 5	13 5	10 11	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah ...	8 6	8 6	8 0	...	...	...	16 0	13 3	8 8	18 0	19 0	13 3	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																	
	Patna ...	25 0	24 0	17 8	33 0	35 0	26 0	11 0	10 0	13 0	22 0	18 0	24 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	...	...
	Gya ...	24 8	23 8	17 0	37 0	37 8	20 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	22 8	21 4	18 8	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad ...	20 0	19 0	14 0	32 0	34 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	12 0	18 0	16 0	14 0	31 0	32 0	...	26 0	21 0
	Durbhunga ...	21 8	19 12	16 5½	27 8	...	16 5½	14 4	14 4	17 5½	18 8	16 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore ...	20 0	20 0	15 0	35 0	35 0	14 0	11 0	9 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun ...	21 8	21 0	16 4	35 0	35 0	21 0	9 8	9 8	8 4	21 0	21 0	22 4	...	...	25 0	...	...
	Chumparun ...	21 0	22 0	12 0	35 0	34 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	19 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr ...	23 1	18 9	16 8	35 7	29 4	19 9	11 5	13 6	10 5	16 8	16 8	12 6	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhaugulpore ...	20 3	20 3	17 0	37 12	37 12	22 7	16 5	16 6	12 10	21 7	18 15	15 2	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah ...	24 0	25 0	14 0	...	...	...	13 0 to 16 0	13 0 to 16 0	13 0	19 0	16 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	20 0	18 0	12 0	45 0 to 50 0	47 0 to 60 0	17 0 to 20 0	17 0	17 0	11 0	21 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...	50 0	55 0
	Orissa.																	
	Cuttack ...	18 6	21 0	17 1	...	...	...	17 1	15 12	17 1	26 4	23 10	24 15	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree ...	14 7	14 7	14 7	...	...	...	18 6	15 12	17 1	27 9	23 10	23 10	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore ...	18 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	16 0	21 0	22 0	28 0	26 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.																	
	Hazáribágh ...	22 0	21 0	12 0	31 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	27 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga ...	22 0	22 8	10 0	30 0	31 0	14 0	23 0	18 8	14 0	32 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom ...	18 0	18 0	11 0	32 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 & 32	24 & 28	25 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Mánbhoom ...	17 0	17 0	16 0	32 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	21 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...
ASSAM.	Sylhet ...	15 0	15 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	10 8	17 8	17 8	22 12	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar ...	8 10	8 10	8 14	16 0	17 12	...	10 10	10 10	10 10	14 8	16 13	14 8	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpárá ...	22 0	22 0	13 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	8 0	20 0	22 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp ...	20 0	20 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	9 0	16 0	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 8	16 0	16 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	5 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur ...	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 8	6 8	9 8	9 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...
VINCES.	Dehra Dún ...	20 0	20 8	21 0	35 0	35 0	28 0	14 8	14 8	13 0	19 0	18 8	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	24 0	24 0
	Saháranpur ...	22 10	23 11	23 3	29 2	33 5	30 0	10 12	10 12	8 10	15 1	14 0	14 0	29 2	32 5	26 15	30 3	26 15
	Muzaffarnagar ...	24 3	24 3	25 5	38 8	35 3	39 9	6 1	6 1	6 1	16 8	17 10	14 5	30 13	30 13	27 8	27 8	22 [illegible]
	Meerut ...	22 6	22 2½	22 7½	29 7	29 13½	31 0	6 12	6 10½	7 0	16 8	16 5	14 0	30 0	30 0	25 0	26 0	1[illegible]
	Bulandshahr ...	23 0	22 0	23 0	31 0	29 8	30 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	16 8	14 8	28 0	24 0	20 0	28 0	28 [illegible]
	Aligarh ...	26 0	25 0	21 8	33 0	33 0	27 8	8 0	8 0	7 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	34 0	21 0	25 8	32 0	32 8
	Kumaun ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

i In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 24 seers, best rice 13-5 to 16 seers, common rice 20 to 25 seers, and gram 8 to 16 seers, per rupee.
j In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, best rice 10 to 11-5 seers, common rice 13 to 22 seers, and gram 8 to 13-3 seers, per rupee.
k In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 16 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 30 seers, and gram 20 seers, per rupee.
l In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 26 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice 18 to 23 seers, and gram 16 seers, per rupee.
m In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 16 to 18 seers, common rice 18 to 20 seers, paddy 30 to 40 seers, and gram 12 to 20 seers, per rupee.
n In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 20 seers, best rice 10 to 16 seers, common rice 16-13½ to 28 seers, and gram 10 to 18 seers, per rupee.
o In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 16 to 20 seers, and common rice 17 to 24 seers, per rupee.
p In the interior prices range as follow:—best rice 14 to 21 seers, and common rice 18 to 24 seers, per rupee.
q In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 22 to 28-8 seers, barley 37-8 to 45-8 seers, best rice 18 seers, common rice 19 to 25 seers, lesser millets 40 seers, maize 31-4 to [illegible] and gram 26-8 to 36-8 seers, per rupee.

for the 1st half of November 1875 —continued.

ERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Millets, Bajri, &c. (Cholum, Veragu, Sawee, Kodo, Cornloo, Murhwa, Kangni, Fasicum, Cheena, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...		24 0	24 0	13 8	180 0	180 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	*Central Districts*—contd. Dinagepore ...	Bengal—*continued.*	
...	...		22 0	25 0	16 0	200 0	180 0	120 0	8 4	8 4	7 8	Maldah ...		
...	...		24 0 to 28 2	24 0 to 28 2	16 0 to 18 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	8 5	8 15½	7 15½	Rajshahye ...		
40 0	...		16 7	18 0	7 14	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Rungpore ...		
...	...		16 0	16 0	12 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 4	8 4	7 8	Bograh ...		
...	...		24 0	24 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 12	8 12	8 4	Pubna ...		
8 0	8 0		8 0	8 0	7 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Darjeeling ...		
...	...		12 3	16 0	9 5	160 0	120 0	160 0	6 7	6 1	6 0	Jalpaiguri ...		
												Eastern Districts.		
...	...		22 8	20 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 14	8 14	8 8	Dacca ...		
...	...		15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	Furreedpore ...		
...	...		20 0	20 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Backergunge ...		
...	...		17 0	17 0	11 12	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 0	Mymensing ...		
...	...		17 8	17 8	12 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 8	Tipperah ...		
...	...		16 0	15 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	7 8	Chittagong ...		
...	...		16 0	16 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Noakhally ...		
...	...		...	...	...	240 0	240 0	280 0	7 4	7 4	6 10	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...		
...	...		11 6	11 3	8 4	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	Hill Tipperah ...		
												Behar.		
...	...		29 0	30 0	23 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna ...		
42 8	21 0		30 0	27 8	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 4	7 4	Gya ...		
37 8	12 0		32 0	32 0	19 0	160 0	120 0	140 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	Shahabad ...		
29 8	35 0		22 0	24 4	26 0	176 0	130 0	120 0	7 6	7 6	7 4	Durbhunga ...		
35 0	31 0		26 0	25 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Mozufferpore ...		
36 0	25 0		30 0	30 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Sarun ...		
35 0	36 0		24 0	25 0	16 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	Chumparun ...		
...	...		29 4	28 3	19 9	147 0	147 0	147 0	8 4	8 4	7 8	Monghyr ...		
30 0 to 38 0	26 0 to 40 0		25 4	27 12	19 0	151 8	151 8	151 8	8 3	8 3	8 3	Bhangulpore ...		
...	...		22 0	26 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Purneah ...		
...	...		20 0	20 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...		
												Orissa.		
21 0	21 0		18 6	15 12	22 5	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	12 8	10 10	Cuttack ...		
...	...		13 2	13 2	21 0	64 0	64 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Pooree ...		
...	...		11 0	10 8	11 0	160 0	160 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Balasore ...		
												Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.		
...	34 0		27 0	22 0	14 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	Hazáribágh ...		
39 0	45 0		24 0	23 0	13 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	Lohardugga ...		
...	...		16 0	16 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Singbhoom ...		
50 0	...		16 0	16 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	Maunbhoom ...		
...	...		18 0	18 0	11 12	107 0	107 0	107 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Sylhet ...	Assam.	
...	...		16 13	16 13	10 10	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 6	8 0	7 9	Cachar ...		
...	...		14 0	14 0	13 0	170 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	Goálpará ...		
...	...		9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	5 4	Gáro Hills ...		
...	...		13 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	8 0	Kámrúp ...		
...	...		6 10	6 8	5 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 8	5 8	6 8	Darrang ...		
...	...		8 0	8 0	6 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 8	Nowgong ...		
...	...		8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	5 8	5 8	6 0	Sibsagar ...		
...	...		10 0	10 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Lakhimpur ...		
...	...		8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	4 0	4 8	4 0	Khásí and Jaintiá Hills ...		
...	...		4 0	4 0	4 0	50 0	50 0	40 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Nága Hills ...		
...	...		23 0	22 0	24 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dehra Dún ...	N.-W. Provinces.	
...	...		28 8	26 15	30 5	129 0	129 0	104 0	8 0	8 5	8 4	Saháranpur ...		
...	...		26 6	26 6	31 14	132 0	132 0	132 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar ...		
...	...		27 14	27 8	28 11	110 0	110 0	105 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Meerut ...		
...	...		30 0	28 0	27 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 0	10 4	Bulandshahr ...		
...	...		32 0	32 8	28 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	Aligarh ...		
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Kumaun ...		

In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 21 to 26 seers, barley 32 to 45 seers, best rice 10 to 12 seers, common rice 21 to 27 seers, great millets 27-8 to 29 seers, maize 30 to 40 seers, and gram 32 to 35 seers, per rupee.

In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 26 seers, barley 26 to 35 seers, best rice 12-12 to 19 seers, common rice 19 to 25 seers, lesser millets 24 to 31 seers, maize 32 to 40 seers, and gram 22 to 25 seers, per rupee.

In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 23 seers, barley 25 to 28 seers, best rice 15 to 20 seers, common rice 16 to 27-8 seers, maize 37 seers, and gram 18 to 22 seers, per rupee.

In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 25 seers, best rice 13-5 to 27 seers, common rice 16 to 30 seers, bulrush millet 40 to 45 seers, lesser millets 50 to 60 seers, maize 27-8 to 30 seers, and gram 18 to 30 seers, per rupee.

In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 21 to 25 seers, barley 30 to 35 seers, best rice 14 seers, common rice 23-8 to 27-8 seers, lesser millets 45 to 60 seers, maize 30 to 40 seers, and gram 21 to 30 seers, per rupee.

In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 19 seers, barley 30 seers, best rice [illegible]

Prices Current of Food-grains throu

QUANTITIES PER R

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bajrah (Cumbu), *Penicillaria* Present fortnight.	Bajrah. Past fortnight.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	Garhwál ...	22 8	22 8	21 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Bijnor ...	20 12	20 3	21 6	29 4	28 11	29 13	14 5	12 6	13 8	17 8	15 12	15 3	22 8	23 10	27 0	25 14	25
	Moradabad ...	23 2	22 13	18 12	32 14	32 14	24 6	8 12	8 12	8 2	20 0	19 11	16 4	28 12	28 12	21 4	31 4	25
	Budaun ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bareilly ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahjahánpur ...	29 4	27 0	21 0	43 10	41 8	27 4	8 0	8 0	8 2	24 8	26 8	19 4	...	...	26 4	...	...
	Tarái Pergunnahs ...	26 4	25 10	21 4	30 0	40 0	35 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	18 12	37 8	40 0	32 8	...	...
	Muttra ...	23 0	22 8	18 0	29 8	30 0	32 8	8 8	8 0	7 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	31 0	25 0	20 0	27 0	28 0
	Agra ...	22 9½	22 2½	17 5	30 9½	30 11	26 14½	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	9 8	27 0	27 0	24 0	28 2	26 11
	Farukhabad ...	25 2	24 6	16 8	35 12	34 12	29 5	7 3	6 14	7 10	19 4	16 8	13 12	...	...	...	34 6	31 0
	Mainpuri ...	27 0	25 4	17 8	34 0	31 0	20 12	7 0	7 0	7 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	21 0	30 0	...
	Etáwah ...	24 8	22 8	17 8	29 0	27 8	23 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	15 8	15 8	12 8	27 0	23 0	24 0	32 0	28 0
	Etah ...	28 4	29 0	21 0	37 8	37 0	23 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	22 0	16 0	17 0	35 0	...	...	33 0	32 8
	Jalaun ...	22 0	21 0	20 0	23 0	22 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	24 0	23 0	26 8	28 0	22 0
	Jhánsi ...	19 6	19 3	21 2	28 0	28 0	31 14	8 0	8 0	9 8	14 0	14 0	13 7	24 12	24 0	29 5	22 9	20 0
	Lalitpur ...	19 0	18 8	21 8	28 0	27 14	32 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	14 0	14 8	16 0	25 0	25 8	30 0	...	...
	Cawnpore ...	25 8	25 8	18 8	37 0	33 0	22 8	12 0	11 0	12 0	17 8	17 8	17 8	...	...	25 0	38 0	34 0
	Fatehpur ...	26 8	24 12	19 0	32 0	29 8	23 8	17 0	9 8	9 8	25 0	24 0	21 8	...	...	...	35 8	...
	Bánda ...	24 0	22 8	19 0	28 0	24 8	22 0	9 4	9 0	12 4	22 0	19 0	17 4	32 0	22 8	28 0	30 0	21 8
	Allahabad ...	22 8	22 0	16 0	33 0	30 0	24 8	9 0	8 0	9 0	22 0	18 0	20 0	37 0	...	...	34 0	25 0
	Hamírpur ...	23 12	23 0	18 8	28 0	24 12	20 4	13 8	14 0	10 0	20 0	19 0	16 14	33 12	23 8	27 0	33 12	30 16
	Jaunpur* ...	27 8	26 2	19 4	42 6	38 13	27 8	8 7	8 7	7 1	28 4	24 0	20 7	...	...	22 9	21 3	21 3
	Gorakhpur ...	29 12	29 12	17 8	49 0	47 4	21 14	16 10	17 8	10 8	26 4	26 4	20 2	42 0	43 12	22 12	...	...
	Basti ...	28 12	30 0	17 8	42 8	42 8	21 4	13 12	13 12	10 10	20 0	20 0	13 12	...	...	...	...	...
	Azamgarh ...	25 1	24 6	17 0	34 0	33 11	23 9	11 13	11 13	9 9	21 7	20 10	17 11	35 6	35 5	25 1	...	...
	Mirzapur ...	21 0	20 0	15 0	30 0	28 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	32 0	28 0	26 0	30 0	26 0
	Benares ...	22 0	21 0	15 12	32 8	30 8	22 1	10 8	10 8	8 6	18 14	16 12	14 11	...	...	21 0	...	...
	Ghazipur ...	19 5	19 5	18 0	29 10	28 1	24 7	7 1	7 1	7 1½	19 5	19 5	18 0	29 10	20 9½	28 5	28 5	23 1
Panjab	Delhi ...	22 0	22 0	22 0	31 0	31 0	32 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	30 0	29 0	26 0	25 0	25 0
	Gurgáon ...	20 0	20 0	21 8	29 8	30 0	33 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	29 0	30 0	30 0	29 8	29 0
	Karnál ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hissár ...	23 8	23 0	21 0	32 0	30 0	29 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	40 0	34 0	25 0	35 0	33 0
	Rohtak ...	21 8	21 0	21 8	34 0	30 0	29 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	10 0	26 0	24 0	25 0	27 0	24 0
	Sirsa ...	22 0	21 8	23 0	42 0	41 0	38 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	48 0	41 0	36 0	45 0	38 8
	Umballa ...	24 12	24 12	26 8	24 0	34 0	32 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	14 0	34 0	32 0	30 0	20 0	20 0
	Ludhiána ...	23 0	23 8	27 8	34 0	35 0	41 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 0	34 0	34 0	42 0	25 0	25 0
	Simlá ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jullundur ...	22 0	22 0	29 0	32 0	30 0	45 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	32 0	30 0	40 0	24 0	22 0
	Hushiárpúr ...	23 0	23 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	40 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	40 0	16 0	16 0
	Kángra ...	18 0	19 0	21 0	26 0	27 0	29 0	...	...	...	15 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Amritsar ...	22 0	21 8	26 0	29 8	29 8	40 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 8	24 8	24 8	34 8	22 8	23 8
	Siálkot ...	22 0	22 0	24 0	32 0	31 8	37 8	...	...	...	15 0	12 0	15 0	30 0	30 0	0 ...	27 8	27 0
	Gurdáspúr ...	20 0	20 0	30 0	22 0	28 0	42 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	40 0	18 0	18 0
	Lahore ...	20 8	20 0	24 0	30 0	29 0	23 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	31 0	31 0	32 0	22 0	20 0
	Ferozepore ...	23 8	23 4	26 0	43 0	39 0	44 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 0	13 0	46 0	38 0	37 0	45 0	35 0
	Gujránwála ...	22 4	21 8	23 12	35 0	35 0	43 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	28 0	24 0
	Ráwalpindi ...	29 8	29 0	31 0	28 0	32 0	46 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	35 0	31 0	32 0	42 0	43 8
	Jhelum ...	26 8	27 8	30 0	31 0	35 0	43 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	32 0	32 0	44 0	38 8	38 0
	Gujrát ...	23 0	26 0	26 0	35 8	40 0	42 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	12 0	39 0	40 0	35 0	38 0	40 0
	Shahpúr ...	24 0	25 0	29 0	34 0	34 0	50 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	31 0	30 0
	Mooltan ...	17 12	17 8	18 8	24 0	22 0	30 0	...	...	...	10 0	8 0	10 0	25 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	25 0
	Jhang ...	21 0	19 8	24 8	27 0	25 0	38 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 8	26 0	24 0	32 0	28 0	24 0
	Montgomery ...	21 0	20 8	21 8	24 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	10 0	26 0	...	...	28 0	...
	Muzaffargarh ...	18 8	19 0	19 0	26 0	27 0	28 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	24 0	24 0
	Dera Ismail Khán ...	32 8	31 4	28 12	45 0	41 4	41 4	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 8	45 0	42 8	42 8	43 12	41 4
	Dera Ghazi Khán ...	20 0	20 0	21 4	25 0	25 0	27 8	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	35 0	28 12	28 12
	Bannú ...	43 2	44 6	47 8	61 4	61 4	51 4	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 0	50 0	50 0	68 12	50 0	50 0
	Peshawar ...	22 6	22 6	23 11	35 1	33 13	29 0	...	...	...	13 10	13 0	13 0	32 8	32 8	33 13	32 8	31 8
	Kohát ...	29 4	28 1	29 15	48 7	44 10	59 15	...	...	...	16 9	16 9	19 2	40 13	40 13	44 4	48 7	45 14
	Hazárá ...	25 0	24 0	28 0	34 0	31 0	48 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	17 0	45 0*	40 0*	38 0*	36 0	26 0
Oudh	Lucknow ...	28 0	26 0	19 0	36 0	34 0	24 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	24 0	24 0	17 8	42 8	34 0	25 0	37 0	31 0
	Unáo ...	26 10	25 4	18 4	33 0	31 4	21 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	24 4	22 8	18 0	42 12	43 4	22 0	35 0	24 0
	Bára Banki ...	28 0	26 0	19 0	36 0	34 0	21 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	26 0	26 0	17 0	42 0	45 0	25 0	36 0	16 0
	Sitápur ...	32 0	31 0	22 0	45 0	42 8	29 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	26 0	26 0	21 0	...	...	31 0	50 0	0 ...
	Hardui ...	28 10	27 10	18 5	51 8	37 8	24 14	6 9	6 9	6 9	24 6	20 0	13 2	...	...	...	43 0	24 12
	Kheri ...	32 8	32 8	22 6	60 0	60 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	29 0	29 8	22 4	...	...	36 0	23 8	23 8
	Fyzabad ...	26 4	25 8	18 8	39 0	37 8	25 0	10 8	10 0	9 4	19 12	20 0	18 8	40 0	40 0	26 0	25 0	20 4
	Bharaich ...	30 0	32 0	18 0	52 0	64 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	48 0	54 0	38 0	0 ...	...
	Gonda ...	29 2	29 4	18 14	40 0	40 0	21 12	24 8	25 0	20 8	25 0	25 12	21 0	48 0	48 0	32 0	24 0	24 0
	Rái Bareli ...	29 0	27 8	21 0	40 0	37 8	25 0	27 8	27 8	19 0	29 0	29 0	22 12	45 0	40 0	32 0	38 0	36 0
	Sultánpur ...	27 0	26 0	20 0	44 0	41 0	29 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	29 8	30 0	24 0	42 0	...	30 0	34 0	0 ...
	Pratábgarh ...	28 1	27 8	19 15	42 2	39 13	29 4	17 10	18 13	18 10	31 5	30 2	22 13	...	...	31 0	37 0	33 0

...s for the 1st half of November 1875 —continued.

...EERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

...r, Millets, (Kuvaro, Verago, ...n, Cheena, Coraloo, ...ewr, Ragloo), Panic, Millionum, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Past fortnight.		Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.			
...h. S.	Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...		...	10 0	9 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	...	...	...	Garhwál ...	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	
...		...	24 12	24 3	27 9	90 0	90 0	112 8	...	...	...	Bijnor ...		
...		...	31 4	30 10	23 2	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 14	10 2	9 6	Moradabad ...		
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Budaun ...		
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bareilly ...		
...		...	33 8	31 8	21 8	155 0	150 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Sháhjahánpur ...		
...		...	27 8	27 8	21 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 7	8 12	8 12	Tarái Pergunnahs ...		
...		...	29 8	30 0	31 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 12	10 12	11 0	Mattra ...		
...		...	28 6½	27 5½	27 4½	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	9 12	9 8	Ágra ...		
...		...	33 11	31 0	19 15	165 0	165 0	165 0	8 14	8 14	8 6	Farukhabad ...		
...		...	30 0	27 12	21 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Mainpuri ...		
...		...	25 0	24 8	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Etáwah ...		
...		...	32 0	31 0	26 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Etah ...		
...		...	28 0	26 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jalaun ...		
...		...	21 9	20 14	25 14	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Jhánsi ...		
...		...	22 0	21 12	26 8	240 0	240 0	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	Lalitpur ...		
...		...	34 0	33 0	23 8	150 0	140 0	130 0	9 0	9 8	9 0	Cawnpore ...		
...		...	33 0	32 0	25 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 10	8 4	8 8	Fatehpur ...		
...		...	30 0	28 8	25 0	163 0	163 0	163 0	11 4	11 4	10 8	Bánda ...		
...		...	31 0	29 0	28 8	160 0	120 0	110 0	8 4	8 0	8 12	Allahabad ...		
...		...	27 8	27 8	23 12	140 0	140 0	120 0	...	...	...	Hamirpur ...		
...		...	38 2	38 2	25 6	197 12	197 12	197 12	8 1	8 1	8 1	Jaunpur ...		
...		...	35 0	35 14	14 14	160 0	160 0	150 0	7 2	7 2	7 2	Gorakhpur ...		
...		...	33 0	31 14	17 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	7 3	7 3	7 0½	Basti ...		
...		...	29 8	28 0	17 11	177 0	177 0	177 0	6 14	6 14	6 14	Azamgarh ...		
...		...	27 0	25 0	21 0	110 0	100 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Mirzapur ...		
...		...	25 4	25 4	17 13	120 0	110 0	120 0	6 4	6 4	6 9	Benares ...		
...		...	28 5	27 0½	23 3	181 12	180 4	154 8	7 6	7 6	7 6	Ghazipur ...		
...		...	28 0	27 0	31 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 8	8 8	7 1	Delhi ...	Panjab	*References.* a. Jowár and gram falling. b. Barley and bájra falling. c. Bájra and jowár falling. d. Gram falling. e. Barley rising. f. Rice falling. g. Bájra falling. h. Barley, bájra, and jowár falling. i. Barley rising and jowár falling. j. Wheat and barley rising. k. Barley falling. l. Barley, bajra, and Indian-corn falling. * Maize or Indian-corn.
...		...	27 0	27 0	31 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Gurgáon ...		
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Karnál ...		
...		...	40 0	36 0	30 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hissár a ...		
...		...	32 0	32 0	28 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	7 8	7 0	7 0	Rohtak b ...		
...		...	45 0	44 0	37 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	Sirsa c ...		
...		...	34 8	34 8	41 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	8 8	8 4	Umballa d ...		
...		...	32 8	32 0	40 0	80 0	110 0	140 0	8 14	8 14	9 6	Ludhiána ...		
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Simlá ...		
...		...	32 0	29 0	45 0	110 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 8	9 0	Jullundur e ...		
...		...	29 0	29 0	40 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 4	9 4	9 4	Hushiárpúr ...		
...		...	20 0	19 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra ...		
...		...	28 8	27 8	38 4	105 0	105 0	105 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	Amritsar ...		
...		...	25 0	24 8	37 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 6	9 12	10 4	Siálkot f ...		
...		...	22 0	20 0	40 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 0	9 8	Gurdáspúr e ...		
...		...	28 8	27 0	39 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 14	9 12	10 0	Lahore ...		
...		...	39 0	37 8	41 0	120 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	Ferozepore h ...		
...		...	23 0	29 0	41 0	110 0	100 0	110 0	10 4	10 8	10 0	Gujránwála g ...		
...		...	32 0	31 0	43 0	120 0	140 0	140 0	10 12	10 8	10 12	Ráwalpindi i ...		
...		...	23 0	24 0	37 0	120 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhelum ...		
...		...	24 0	25 0	28 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	Gujrát j ...		
...		...	29 0	28 0	43 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	Shahpúr ...		
...		...	21 0	21 0	29 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Mooltan ...		
...		...	24 8	22 0	35 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 8	10 8	10 12	Jhang g ...		
...		...	26 0	...	29 0	220 0	220 0	220 0	9 8	9 4	9 4	Montgomery ...		
...		...	21 0	21 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	Muzaffargarh ...		
...		...	41 4	42 8	45 0	112 0	112 0	112 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Dera Ismail Khán k ...		
...		...	23 9	25 10	27 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	31 4	31 4	28 12	Dera Ghazi Khán ...		
...		...	47 8	47 8	55 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Bannú ...		
...		...	27 0	27 0	35 1	110 0	104 0	104 0	53 5	55 14	54 9	Pesháwar ...		
...		...	33 2	33 2	40 13	153 0	127 0	127 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	Kohát k ...		
...		...	27 0	26 0	34 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hazára l ...		
8	47	8	35 0	32 0	30 0	20 8	130 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	Lucknow ...	Oudh. * Jowar Kalan.
9	41	4	32 0	32 10	30 8	21 0	162 8	165 0	160 0	8 8	8 10	8 0	Unáo ...	* Merwa.
6	55	0	33 0	33 0	32 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Bára Banki ...	* Kodo.
10	43	11	40 0	36 0	35 0	23 0	180 0	180 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	7 12	Sítápur ...	* Paddy, Bijhra, and Jowar Kalan.
8	45	0	*34 12	37 0	35 0	20 3	192 8	192 8	192 8	8 0	8 0	7 8	Hardui ...	* Paddy.
6	65	6	60 0	36 8	36 8	24 10	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	Kheri ...	* Kodo.
8	43	12	25 0	34 8	33 8	21 8	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 4	8 8	8 0	Fyzabad ...	* Merwa.
0	80	0	28 0	40 0	42 0	19 8	200 0	200 0	210 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Bharaich ...	* Kodo.
0	42	8	36 0	37 8	37 6	18 9	170 0	170 0	140 0	8 4	8 0	7 12	Gonda ...	* Kodo, Merwa, and Lahura.
11	56	9	40 0	40 0	38 0	28 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Rái Bareli ...	* Merwa, Kodo, Kakún & Sawán.
6	64	0	42 0	37 0	36 0	24 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 2	Sultánpur ...	* Sawán.
12	47	12	26 8	37 8	37 8	25 1	193 5	220 0	205 10	7 13	8 0	6 13	Pratábgarh ...	* Makra.

Prices Current of Food-grains throug

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumbu, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.
		QUANTITIES PER RUP																
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Provinces.	Nagpur ...	21 0	20 4	30 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	14 8	13 8	19 0	35 0	35 0	45 0	...	...
	Bhandara ...	23 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	33 12	...	...
	Chanda ...	19 7	23 6	27 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 7	17 1	21 0	26 0	28 5	63 5	...	...
	Wardha ...	22 11	23 0	25 0	...	...	...	10 1	8 12	8 8	13 0	12 0	16 0	30 14	38 0	45 0	...	...
	Balaghat ...	25 0	28 0	21 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore ...	27 0	26 0	24 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	24 0	22 0	20 0	25 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
	Saugor ...	20 8	20 0	22 8	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Damoh ...	23 12	23 12	25 0	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	14 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni ...	32 0	32 0	27 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla ...	30 0	32 0	19 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	25 0	...	...
	Betul ...	24 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Chindwara ...	27 0	30 0	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	10 0	20 0	13 0	16 0	36 0	38 0	35 0	...	...
	Hoshangabad ...	17 8	16 12	19 12	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Narsinghpur ...	24 0	22 8	22 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	11 0	15 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Nimar ...	15 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	...	28 2	28 2	...	24 0	24 0
	Raipur ...	44 0	44 0	46 0	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	24 0	34 0	34 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur ...	28 0	28 0	21 0	...	...	...	26 0	24 8	28 0	31 8	26 8	35 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur ...	52 0	52 0	36 0	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	28 0	52 0	52 0	42 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Godavery ...	19 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	13 0	12 0	14 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	...	...
Nizam's Districts.	Secunderabad ...	No return received																
	Bolarum ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chudderghat ...																	
	Oomraotoe ...	23 0	22 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	52 0	52 0	48 0	26 0	26 0
	Akola ...	23 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	47 0	45 0	38 0	27 0	27 0
	Elichpur ...	24 0	23 0	19 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	50 0	48 0	36 0	32 0	32 0
	Buldana ...	22 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	48 0	48 0	36 0	40 0	39 0
	Woon ...	22 0	22 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	33 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	54 0	57 0	48 0	8 0	11 0
	Bassim ...	24 0	24 0	23 5	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 5	13 0	13 0	13 5	60 0	60 0	58 0	36 0	36 0
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore — Wholesale	12 7	12 2	11 5	12 5	12 2	12 0	11 0	11 2	10 5	14 0	14 2	13 5	24 7	25 0	24 0	...	...
	Bangalore — Retail ...	12 2	11 7	11 0	12 0	12 0	11 5	10 5	10 7	10 2	13 5	14 0	13 0	23 7	24 0	23 0	...	...
	Kolar — Wholesale	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	10 3	14 5	16 6	16 1	14 9	17 5	17 5	...	...	...	...	...
	Kolar — Retail ...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 1	14 2	16 4	15 8	14 6	17 3	17 3	...	...	...	...	...
	Túmkúr — Wholesale	14 0	14 0	12 5	13 0	13 0	12 5	15 0	15 0	14 5	17 0	17 0	15 5	22 0	22 0	25 0	...	...
	Túmkúr — Retail ...	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	...	...
	Mysore — Wholesale	10 4	10 4	12 1	...	...	...	10 4	10 6	11 2	11 2	11 7	11 7	23 1	25 2	37 6	25 2	23
	Mysore — Retail ...	10 2	10 2	11 4	...	...	...	10 2	10 4	11 0	11 0	11 4	11 4	22 5	24 1	36 6	24 1	24 1
	Hassan — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hassan — Retail ...	10 0	10 5	12 0	11 0	11 5	13 0	10 0	12 5	13 2	11 0	13 0	14 2	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga — Retail ...	11 5	11 5	9 0	...	...	11 0	10 5	10 5	13 0	14 5	12 5	18 0	...	...	33 0	...	...
	Kadur — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kadur — Retail ...	12 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Chitaldroog — Wholesale	14 2	13 2	13 2	16 1	15 0	15 5	12 2	...	13 2	13 7	...	15 2	22 8	19 5	43 7	22 0	19 0
	Chitaldroog — Retail ...	12 0	12 4	12 0	15 0	14 4	14 0	12 1	12 4	13 0	13 1	13 7	15 0	21 7	19 1	35 0	20 0	19 1
	Coorg — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coorg — Retail ...	7 9	7 9	8 2	8 6	8 5	8 6	9 7	9 6	10 3	13 3	13 5	16 7	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jaipur ...	18 0	17 12	...	26 0	28 0	...	7 2	7 3	...	10 8	10 8	...	25 0	28 0	...	24 0	22 0
	Kishengurh ...	17 8	18 0	...	26 0	25 8	...	9 8	9 8	...	11 8	10 8	...	24 0	25 0	...	21 0	22 0
	Alwar ...	22 8	21 8	22 4	31 8	32 0	33 8	7 4	7 4	9 8	11 4	11 0	11 0	32 0	30 0	35 0	26 0	28 0
	Bharatpur (City) ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kerowli (City) ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ajmir ...	16 8	17 8	16 4	26 0	25 8	24 13	4 12	4 8	5 8	10 0	10 0	8 8	23 10	23 0	21 0	21 15	23 0
	Deolie Cantonment ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erinpura ...	20 8	21 4	19 8	36 0	35 0	29 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 4	7 0	20 0	30 0	25 0	30 0	30 0
	Sirohi ...	20 0	20 0	20 0	42 0	42 0	31 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	36 0	36 0
	Aboo ...	18 0	19 0	16 4	29 0	31 0	16 14	5 8	6 3	5 10	8 6	8 6	7 8	...	...	...	29 0	30 0
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar ...	24 0	24 0	30 0	36 0	31 0	38 0	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Banswarra (Meywar Agency)	23 0	21 4	28 12	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	15 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar ...	16 9	16 0	...	27 8	25 0	...	5 0	5 0	...	7 8	7 8	...	24 6	25 0	...	23 2	23 2
	Bikaneer ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bundi ...	...	22 8	17 0	...	41 4	23 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	10 0	9 0	...	33 12	21 0	...	...
	Kota ...	19 14	19 8	18 8	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	29 0	28 0	22 8	...	...
	Tonk ...	18 4	18 4	18 12	23 6	30 0	27 7	6 0	6 8	5 0	9 12	9 0	7 0	34 2	30 8	25 0	30 0	...
	Jhallawar ...	17 8	16 8	15 8	26 4	24 0	19 0	7 12	8 0	8 0	9 4	9 0	9 8	22 0	...	19 0	...	...
	Shahpoora ...	16 14	17 4	16 8	25 8	24 12	24 6	7 8	7 8	7 8	9 0	9 0	9 8	21 0	21 0	20 0	18 0	18 0
Central India.	Indore ...	13 11	13 4	15 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	20 0
	Gwalior ...	15 8	15 8	15 0	17 13	18 4	19 7	7 2	7 0	6 6	8 12	8 14	7 14	21 10	21 4	20 7	20 10	20 0
	Geona ...	17 2	16 8	20 8	20 0	20 0	...	10 0	10 0	9 8	12 0	12 0	10 4	20 0	20 0	16 0	22 0	22 0
	Rutlam ...	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 12	9 14	13 12	13 0	12 8	20 8	18 0	21 0	17 12	17 8
	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...	27 0	26 0	20 0	...	30 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	31 0	30 0	21 0	...	28 0	...	...	27 0

for the 1st half of November 1875 —concluded.

ERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Millets, Ragi, Cuvaru, Varagoo, Chama, Cornloo, Nuglee) Panicum, &c.		Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	24 0	24 0	23 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	9 12	10 4	Nagpur ...	Central Provinces.	
...	...	25 0	26 0	24 8	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 8	Bhandara ...		
...	...	18 7	22 5	25 0	420 0	420 0	480 0	8 5	8 5	9 8	Chanda ...		
...	...	20 12	22 0	22 0	160 0	200 0	120 0	11 0	8 8	11 0	Wardha ...		
...	...	28 0	28 0	25 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Balaghat ...		
50 0	...	38 0	35 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Jubbulpore ...		
...	...	25 0	23 0	23 0	220 0	220 0	160 0	7 12	7 4	6 12	Saugor ...		
...	...	30 0	30 0	28 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 4	7 0	Damoh ...		
...	...	33 0	30 0	27 0	280 0	242 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Seoni ...		
20 0	19 0	45 0	45 0	25 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	Mandla ...		
25 0	23 0	22 0	26 0	24 0	280 0	280 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Betul ...		
23 0	25 8	27 0	31 0	30 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chindwara ...		
...	...	24 0	22 8	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hoshangabad ...		
...	...	32 0	32 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 4	Narsinghpur ...		
...	...	20 4	20 4	...	120 0	120 0	...	10 12	10 4	...	Nimar ...		
...	...	42 0	44 0	36 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 4	8 0	7 8	Raipur ...		
...	...	28 0	28 0	21 0	150 0	150 0	140 0	10 0	9 0	7 8	Sambalpur ...		
100 0	100 0	45 0	45 0	36 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	Bilaspur ...		
...	...	30 0	28 0	24 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	Upper Godavery ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Secunderabad ...	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				Bolarum ...		
...	...	22 0	17 0	32 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	10 0	Chudderghat ...		
10 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	106 0	106 0	64 0	11 0	9 0	10 0	Oomraotee ...		
...	...	21 0	22 0	19 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Akola ...		
...	...	23 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Elichpur ...		
...	...	24 0	25 0	13 0	179 0	233 0	50 0	7 0	7 0	5 0	Buldana ...		
27 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	21 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	8 2	8 2	8 5	Woon ...		
											Bassim ...		
25 2	35 0	21 5	21 5	15 5	...	...	...	13 7	14 0	11 5	Bangalore Wholesale	Mysore and Coorg.	
24 2	34 0	21 0	21 0	15 0	72 0	72 0	72 0	13 2	13 7	11 0	Bangalore Retail ...		
33 5	44 3	24 3	24 6	18 5	...	...	...	15 7	15 7	14 3	Kolar ... Wholesale		
33 0	43 8	24 0	24 3	18 3	172 4	172 4	172 4	15 4	15 4	14 1	Kolar ... Retail ...		
55 0	58 0	25 0	25 0	17 0	180 0	180 0	182 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Tumkur ... Wholesale		
54 0	56 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Tumkur ... Retail ...		
22 5	29 7	23 1	23 1	17 7	77 0	72 0	72 0	9 6	9 6	10 2	Mysore ... Wholesale		
22 0	29 3	22 5	22 5	17 3	72 0	65 0	62 0	9 4	9 4	9 8	Mysore ... Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hassan ... Wholesale		
23 0	37 7	16 0	20 0	16 7	150 0	150 0	150 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	Hassan ... Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shimoga ... Wholesale		
29 2	44 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	360 0	360 0	400 0	9 7	9 2	9 0	Shimoga ... Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kadur ... Wholesale		
24 0	32 0	18 0	20 0	14 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Kadur ... Retail ...		
24 3	60 6	21 7	...	19 5	...	...	...	10 0	...	9 0	Chitaldroog. Wholesale		
19 4	49 0	21 5	21 1	17 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Chitaldroog. Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coorg ... Wholesale		
20 0	28 5	16 9	16 8	14 9	92 6	92 6	110 0	8 9	9 0	8 8	Coorg ... Retail ...		
...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	...	Jaipur ...	Rajpootana.	
...	...	21 4	19 8	...	...	...	...	42 0	42 0	...	Kishengurh ...		
...	...	30 0	29 4	34 8	...	...	...	25 8	25 8	24 0	Alwar ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bharatpur (City) ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Kerowli (City) ...		
...	...	19 8	19 8	21 13	95 0	95 0	95 0	34 5	33 8	35 0	Ajmir ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Deolie Cantonment ...		
...	...	21 0	21 8	18 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	Erinpura ...		
...	...	29 0	29 0	17 8	240 0	240 0	200 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	Sirohi ...		
...	...	25 0	29 0	14 4	100 0	100 0	100 0	...	...	...	Aboo ...		
...	...	...	...	...	10 Pie*	9 Pie*	6 Pie*	11 0	12 0	11 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar ...		* Per man's load.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Meywar ...		
...	...	25 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	11 4	10 0	11 4	Banswarra (Meywar Agency) ...		
...	...	15 10	15 6	...	70 0	70 0	...	50 4	50 0	..	Marwar ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bikaneer ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	...	30 0	35 0	Bundi ...		
...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	160 0	25 0	23 0	21 0	Kota ...		
...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	150 0	43 0	36 0	30 0	Tonk ...		
...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	90 0	26 8	...	...	Jhallawar ...		
...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	40 0	40 4	35 8	Shahpoora ...		
...	...	17 12	17 0	15 8	96 0	88 0	106 8	8 8	9 0*	9 8	Indore ...	Central India.	
...	...	18 12	18 8	20 6	100 6	100 6	91 4	11 14	11 7	11 14	Gwalior ...		
...	...	20 8	19 8	24 8	200 0	200 0	160 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	Goona ...		
...	...	21 4	20 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	11 12	Rutlam ...		
...	...	31 0	30 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 0	7 8	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...		

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

WORKING AND PROGRESS OF DISTRICT SAVINGS BANKS IN THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY DURING 1874-75.

No. 59, dated Calcutta, the 24th September 1875.

From—E. F. HARRISON, Esq., Comptroller General,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

I have the honor to forward, for submission to Government, the fifth annual report on the working and progress of District Savings Banks during the year 1874-75.

2. The system extends to the whole of British India, with the exception of the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, which have Savings Banks of their own.

3. The total number of Banks open at the end of the past year was 157, which shows that 20 new ones were opened during the year, there having been 137 only in the list of 1873-74. Of the 157 Banks open in the past year, 148 have been actually working, and in the remaining nine no business has as yet been transacted, though some of them have been formally established for three years. The Banks are distributed thus:—

PROVINCES.	1873-74.	1874-75.	New Banks opened.
Bengal	41	43	2
Assam	9	9	...
North-Western Provinces	22	31	9
Oudh	12	12	...
Punjab	15	23	8
Central Provinces	19	19	...
British Burmah	13	13	...
Berar	2	2	...
India	4	5	1
TOTAL ...	137	157	20

4. During the past year 3,171 accounts were opened and 1,533 were closed, the result being an addition of 1,638 depositors to the number, 5,427, existing at the end of 1873-74. The past year accordingly closed with 7,065 depositors, or with an increase of 30 per cent. The following statement shows the percentage of increase in the number of accounts in the several provinces and also the average number of accounts to each *working* Bank;—

PROVINCES.	No. of Banks, 1873-74.	Number of depositors, 1873-74.	No. of Banks, 1874-75.	Number of depositors, 1874-75.	Percentage of increase in number of depositors.	AVERAGE OF DEPOSITORS PER BANK. 1873-74.	1874-75.
Bengal	41	2,531	43	3,176	25·48	62	74
Assam ...	9	207	9	283	36·71	23	31
North-Western Provinces ...	22	898	30	1,301	44·87	41	43
Oudh	12	298	12	366	22·81	25	30
Punjab	15	488	20	669	37·09	32	33
Central Provinces ...	16	312	16	444	42·30	19	27
British Burmah ...	11	236	[illegible]	365	54·66	21	33
Berar	2	104	2	117	12·50	52	58
India	4	353	5	344	2·61 decrease.	88	69
TOTAL ...	132	5,427	148	7,065			

5. The year 1874-75 opened with an aggregate balance of Rs. 11,80,750 and closed with Rs. 16,66,856, so that the gross sum at credit of depositors has increased by Rs. 4,86,106. The increase has been 41 per cent., and the major portion has been contributed by Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, as will appear from the details given below; the proportion of increase is not, however, largest in those provinces:—

PROVINCES.	BALANCE OF DEPOSITS. 1873-74.	1874-75.	Increase.	Percentage of increase.	AVERAGE BALANCE IN EACH BANK WORKING. 1873-74.	1874-75.	AVERAGE BALANCE AT CREDIT OF EACH DEPOSITOR. 1873-74.	1874-75.	PROVINCES.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bengal ...	4,90,091	6,66,994	1,76,903	36·09	11,953	15,511	194	210	Bengal.
Assam ...	47,663	66,415	18,752	39·34	5,296	7,379	230	235	Assam.
N. W. Provinces	1,8[illegible],784	2,85,502	1,04,718	57·92	8,217	9,517	201	219	N.W. Provinces.
Oudh ...	1,00,041	1,31,900	31,859	31·84	8,337	10,992	336	360	Oudh.
Punjab ...	1,43,575	2,04,081	60,506	42·14	9,572	10,204	294	305	Punjab.
Central Provinces	89,750	1,21,655	31,905	35·54	5,609	7,603	288	274	Central Provinces.
British Burmah...	49,677	92,441	42,764	86·08	4,516	8,404	210	253	British Burmah.
Berar ...	28,154	33,121	4,967	17·64	14,077	16,560	271	283	Berar.
India ...	51,015	64,747	13,732	26·91	12,754	12,949	144	188	India.
TOTAL ...	11,80,750	16,66,856	4,86,106						

6. Of the 7,065 accounts noticed in paragraph 4, 5,575 were opened by the natives of the country and 1,490 by European and Eurasian depositors. These two figures include—the former 81 and the latter 199 accounts opened for certain local institutions, which are respectively under Native and European management. The subjoined table shows in detail the accounts held by Native and European and Eurasian depositors, with the amount of deposits and interest at their credit. :—

Provinces.	Native Depositors, inclusive of accounts for local institutions.			European and Eurasian Depositors, inclusive of accounts for local Institutions.			Total.		
	No. of accounts.	Amount of deposits.	Amount of interest allowed.	No. of accounts.	Amount of deposits.	Amount of interest allowed.	No. of accounts.	Amount of deposits.	Amount of interest allowed.
Bengal ...	2,853	5,72,882	17,673	323	94,112	2,872	3,176	6,66,994	20,545
Assam ...	226	52,310	1,561	57	14,105	498	283	66,415	2,059
N. W. Provinces ...	957	1,75,544	4,985	344	1,09,958	3,052	1,301	2,85,502	8,037
Oudh ...	258	90,111	2,916	108	41,789	1,461	366	1,31,900	4,377
Punjab ...	418	1,14,327	3,351	251	89,754	2,859	669	2,04,081	6,210
Central Provinces ...	314	95,312	2,831	130	26,343	922	444	1,21,655	3,753
British Burmah ...	183	39,964	1,057	182	52,477	1,539	365	92,441	2,596
Berar ...	91	26,409	950	26	6,712	177	117	33,121	1,127
India ...	275	46,206	1,575	69	18,541	618	344	64,747	2,193
Total ..	5,575	12,13,065	36,899	1,490	4,53,791	13,998	7,065	16,66,856	50,897

The total sum paid as interest to the depositors has been Rs. 50,897 against Rs. 34,664 in the preceding year, the average allotment on this account to each depositor at the end of last year being about Rs. 7.

7. The depositors are classified thus :—

Provinces.	Class I. Professional.		Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	Total.
	A. Having fixed incomes.	B. Having variable incomes.	Domestic.	Commercial.	Agricultural.	Industrial.	Indefinite or non-productive.	
Bengal	1,903	313	161	127	59	34	579	3,176
Assam	162	18	15	14	8	1	65	283
North-Western Provinces ...	627	44	383	17	9	13	208	1,301
Oudh	264	14	28	4	1	1	54	366
Punjab	424	21	76	13	1	4	130	669
Central Provinces	180	18	49	66	7	8	116	444
British Burmah	159	75	50	31	...	12	38	365
Berar	72	2	3	2	...	...	38	117
India	83	10	123	17	26	55	30	344
Total ...	3,874	515	888	291	111	128	1,258	7,065
Total of 1873-74 ...	2,719	392	966	297	131	67	855	5,427
Difference { Increase ...	1,155	123	...	...	...	61	403	1,638
Difference { Decrease ...	...	...	78	6	20	...	...	...

The decreases under classes II and IV result from a change in the principle of classification followed.

8. The number of transactions during the year has been 19,760, *viz.*, 14,440 deposits *plus* 5,320 withdrawals, against 15,353 in the preceding year, *viz.*, 11,527 deposits *plus* 3,826 withdrawals. Although the average number of transactions of each depositor does not appear high, yet the books of this office show that some of the accounts opened by the Managers of certain local institutions—the Dispensary and Educational Committees for instance—are constantly operated on as if the *Savings* Banks like other Banks were intended for current accounts for the deposit of floating balances. Steps have been taken to prevent such irregularities on the part of the Treasury Officers.

9. It appears, however, from the above facts and figures that the progress made by the District Savings Banks during the last year has been fair and encouraging. From the fact of the major portion of the accounts being held by the natives of the country of every class, I am led to conclude that the object with which the system has been introduced has to some extent been gained.

10. The following statement showing at one view the progress made by the District Savings Banks during the last five years may be interesting :—

PROVINCES.	1870-71.		1871-72.		1872-73.		1873-74.		1874-75.	
	No. of accounts.	Balance of deposits.	No. of accounts.	Balance of deposits.	No. of accounts.	Balance of deposits.	No. of accounts.	Balance of deposits.	No. of accounts.	Balance of deposits.
Bengal	542	67,310	1,201	1,82,091	1,815	3,26,736	2,531	4,90,091	3,176	6,66,994
Assam	16	3,708	110	20,421	150	33,008	207	47,663	283	66,415
North-Western Provinces	163	31,744	317	62,927	555	1,08,336	898	1,80,784	1,301	2,85,502
Oudh	16	2,477	90	20,646	198	61,559	298	1,00,041	366	1,31,900
Punjab	103	19,296	231	52,026	337	89,838	488	1,43,575	669	2,04,081
Central Provinces ...	50	12,003	123	35,856	203	57,197	312	89,750	444	1,21,655
British Burmah ...	97	3,838	141	10,685	232	34,396	236	49,677	365	92,441
Berar	29	2,458	64	10,238	94	21,133	104	28,154	117	33,121
India	48	6,078	97	17,998	162	33,356	353	51,015	344	64,747
TOTAL ...	1,064	1,48,912	2,374	4,12,888	3,746	7,65,559	5,427	11,80,750	7,065	16,66,856

11. In conclusion I may observe that since the establishment of District Savings Banks, there has been only one case of embezzlement, *viz.*, in the Nagpore Bank in the Central Provinces : the amount embezzled has, however, been recovered in full. I am sorry, however, that I must add that the neglect of some officers to submit punctually the very simple returns, and their indifference to repeated calls, while adding greatly to the labor of my office, deprive Government of the defence of prompt check over the accounts.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 9th DECEMBER 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras good rain has fallen in the Southern districts, and moderate showers in the Northern. In Bombay there have been light showers in the Deccan : the harvest continues and prospects are fair. More or less rain has fallen in several districts of the Central Provinces, and the rabi crops have been benefited thereby. No rain is reported from Berar or Central India, but in Rajputana there have been good falls at Jeypoor and Ajmere, and slight showers in Marwar. In Bengal only very slight showers are reported from Jalpaiguri, Chumparun and Midnapore, but in several other districts clouds promise a fall. No change is announced in the prospects of the crops. In the North-Western Provinces there has been a good fall of rain at Agra, and lighter falls in Hamirpur, Banda, Jhansi and Bareilly : prospects are excellent. Light showers are said to have fallen in most districts in Oudh, and to have been beneficial. In the Punjab heavy rain has fallen at Rawal Pindi and Peshawar, and showers at Umballa, Dera Ismail Khan and Jullunder : prospects are good. In Mysore no rain has fallen, and the prospects of the crops continue unimproved. Reports from Burmah are good. No report has been received from Assam.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (Dec. 9th)	·53 at Masulipatam ; none elsewhere.	Rain wanted for later dry crops ; 3½ feet water over anicut ; later dry crops sown ; standing crops generally good ; wet paddy requires more water ; markets supplied ; prices generally steady ; cholera 23 seizures, 8 deaths in Bander ; fever general ; small-pox in two taluks ; cattle dysentery and sore-feet in four ; pasture sufficient.
Kurnool (8th)	*Nil*	Dry crops and paddy harvest continue ; water and pasture abundant ; markets well supplied ; prices falling in one taluk and steady elsewhere ; fever prevalent ; cholera decreasing, 29 seizures, 14 deaths ; no water over Sunkesala anicut.
Tanjore (9th)	4·0 at Negapatam ; elsewhere moderate.	Water in rivers decreasing ; supply to tanks scanty ; water over anicut none ; cultivation wet and dry crops in some parts ; standing crops good ; harvest a few wet and dry crops, yield fair ; markets well supplied ; prices almost steady ; cholera continues, 107 seizures, 72 deaths ; cattle generally healthy ; pasture generally sufficient.
Trichinopoly (8th)	Slight rain in Trichinopoly taluk ; about an inch elsewhere.	Rivers low ; water supply however sufficient ; crops good ; outturn of Kar rice up to average in two taluks, 25 per cent. below in one, and slightly above in another ; markets well supplied ; prices slightly fallen in one taluk, steady elsewhere ; cholera slightly prevailing in district, one death yesterday in town ; condition of cattle good ; pasture generally ample.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*continued.*		
Malabar (9th)	·91	Second crop cultivation good; markets well supplied, prices steady; bowel complaints in six taluks, 523 seizures, 392 deaths; small-pox prevalent in Ernad; cattle disease slight in Walluvanad; pasture good. *General Remarks.*—General prospects satisfactory.
Bombay— (Dec. 9th)		
Sind. (Dec. 8th)		
Kurrachee ...	...	Cholera in Keti and neighbourhood, diagnosis doubtful, 12 cases, 3 deaths; north winds.
Shikarpur ...	...	Late rain has benefited rabi crops, but damaged kharif harvest, which had not been stored; bad fever prevalent, accompanied by diarrhœa; cattle disease in Talukas Mirpur, Ubauro and Sukkur; weather colder and brighter.
Hyderabad ...	...	Cotton picking and rabi sowings continue; weather cold, but no frost; canals not dry yet; fever prevalent.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Fogs during the past week; rabi crops well; kharif being harvested.
Guzerat.		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Rabi crops thriving.
Kaira ...	...	Rabi crops and cotton good; 23 cholera cases in two talukas, 14 deaths.
Surat ...	...	Crops good; four fatal cholera cases in Wálod.
Broach ...	...	Crops good; fever throughout the district; several deaths in Broach and Wágra.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh ...	...	Jowari being reaped; grain attacked by insects in Nandurbar; other rabi crops good; ague prevailing; cattle disease in Peta Ráver.
Nasik ...	...	Outturn of kharif crops estimated at 8 annas; sugarcane and ground-nuts full crops; rice 12 to 13 annas, full crop in bagayat lands; rabi sowing retarded from want of rain; prospects consequently not satisfactory; fever in four talukas.
Konkan.		
Tanna ...	...	Kharif reaping completed in 3 talukas; rabi sowing progressing; cholera very slightly continues in 2 villages of Bhiwandi taluka.
Deccan.		
Poona ...	0·59	Total rainfall 34·30; standing rabi crops well.
Ahmednagar ...	0·63	Total rainfall 18·49; harvesting of kharif finished.
Sholapur ...	...	No change.
Satara ...	...	Harvesting of early crops nearly completed; late crops moderate; rain wanted.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...	...	No change.
Dharwar ...	...	Harvest of early crops almost completed; blight in cotton in four talukas; fever and ague prevalent; cholera decreasing.
Kanara ...	0·04	Total rainfall 108·02; weather cloudy; harvest completed above Ghát; ploughing for second crop on coast; 4 cases of cholera.
Kaladgi ...	...	Kharif harvest progressing; rabi and cotton good; 42 deaths from cholera.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rájkot ...	...	Rabi crops good; cholera in some places, but is decreasing.
Wadhwán ...	...	Weather cold; crops good; 82 cholera cases, 37 deaths.
Baroda ...	...	No change. *General Remarks.*—Fever prevalent throughout Sind; cholera reported at Keti; cholera in Kattywar and Kaira; fever prevalent in Guzerat, Khandesh and Nasik; slight rain having fallen in the Deccan the prospects of rabi crops are improved.
Bengal— (Dec. 9th)		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather warmer than it should be; heavy dews at night; no change since last report; the yield will be throughout the district much less than it ordinarily is, and will in some high lands be hardly worth the reaping; the failure will, however, be only one of the surplus which would have been exported elsewhere; there will remain ample for local wants.
Noakhally ...	*Nil*	Weather fair and cold; the evening of the 1st and morning of the 2nd instant were cloudy; reaping of the late rice, and in some places sowing of pulses and chillies, have commenced; cholera prevalent in the interior.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	*Nil*	Seasonable weather; rice sown by plough cultivators is being harvested, a very poor outturn is anticipated; cotton is being gathered and mustard sown.
Hill Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Cloudy weather off and on, but no rain; the late rice crop is being cut; about Agartolla the outturn is very fair, but not so good to the south, where it has suffered more than elsewhere from want of rain; cotton is being gathered on the jooms; several cases of cholera are reported as having occurred in the hills to the south.
Backergunge ...	*Nil*	All well, save a little cholera and fever in detached localities.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Furreedpore ...	*Nil*	Weather cool and dry; the crops are as reported last week, *viz.*, owing to want of rain in October, the rice crop is less than it otherwise would have been, but on the whole it is a good crop; winter crops are doing well; cholera has appeared in the Sudder Station, two cases having ended fatally up to date; one European was attacked in Goalundo.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Weather warm for the season; rain wanted for the winter crops, otherwise the state of the crops is good.
Mymensingh ...	*Nil*	Weather fine and cold; late rice harvest is generally very good, the chief exception being in parts of Kishoregunge sub-division; rape seed plants are in flower.
Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather fair and cool; no material difference since the last report; the amun rice crop is being reaped in all the places, but the outturn generally will be less than the average, owing to want of rain in October; cholera has made its appearance in many places in the district.
24-Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Seasonable weather; amun on late rice crop is being cut; cholera prevalent at Baraset, Barripore and Dhamond Harbour; fever continues at Baraset and Bassirhat.
Jessore ...	*Nil*	Weather somewhat warmer than during the past fortnight; no sign of rain; rice crop is being harvested; winter crops require rain.
Nuddea ...	*Nil*	Weather hot and sultry for the time of the year; the amun harvest is generally fair, except on the higher lands, where it has suffered from the drought in October; want of rain is affecting the cold weather crops also, especially kalai, pulse and chillies; cholera is still very prevalent in many parts of the district.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Much warmer weather than usual at this time of the year; rain wanted for the winter crops in the southern half of the district; in other respects the prospects are the same as in last report, *viz.*, late rice harvest is going on; an average of full 12-anna crop is expected; other winter crops are thriving; fever continuing in Sujagunge and Gorabazar; a few cases of cholera reported from Gorabazar, Dawlatabad, Nowada, Burwa and Bharutpur.
Pubna ...	*Nil*	Seasonable weather; state and prospects of the crops are good; cholera is still prevalent.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	There has been no rain; the weather is warm for the time of the year; the prospects of the crops are unchanged since last report; the cutting of the transplanted rice in the Bhurind tract has commenced; the cold weather crops will do well should there be rain soon; cholera has abated, but much fever is reported in parts of the district.
Bogra ...	*Nil*	Fine and seasonable weather; a fair crop is now certain all round, and in some parts the crops will be good; rice is now being extensively cut, and the *rabi* or cold weather crops are coming on well.
Maldah ...	*Nil*	Weather dry; no rain has fallen in the district; sky at times was slightly cloudy. The drought has destroyed 2 annas of the late autumn rice crop in Khurlee thana, 3 annas of the winter rice in Maldah, and 2 annas of the latter crop in Gazole; *amun* crops are being reaped; the yield is not expected to be good; *kalai* pulse is ripening; *haimanta* rice is being reaped in Nowabgunge; the cold weather crops are in general doing well, but have been attacked by insects in Shibgunge; 76 deaths have occurred from cholera during the week.
Dinagepore ...	Not received	Weather fair, cold and cloudy; the rice crops are being cut; a moderate outturn is expected throughout the district; cholera at Thakoorgaon.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Cloudy weather; rice is being cut every where; in Kurigram the outturn exceeds the estimate, and is a good one; mustard is generally good.
Cooch Behar ...	*Nil*	Weather fair and cold; there has been no change in the prospects of the crops; the outturn of the late rice crop, as stated before, will not fall below 8 annas; the prospects of tobacco continue favourable.
Jalpaiguri ...	·06	Weather cloudy and hot for the season; no change in the state of the crops; high land rice is being reaped, and tobacco going on well; the season is exceptionally unhealthy, fever being very prevalent; cholera has again broken out in the jail, but only two deaths.
Darjeeling ...	Not received	Bright weather during the early part of the week; a little rain fell on Wednesday night, and ever since it has been very misty, with a sharp, raw cold, threatening rain or snow; the reaping of the *haimanta* rice in the Terai is progressing; the deficiency in the outturn will not materially affect the district; all the crops in the hills have yielded a fair outturn.
Midnapore ...	·02	Weather fair, but rather warm for the season; the rice crop has proved, as was anticipated, a first-rate crop; the cold weather sowings are doing very well.
Howrah ...	*Nil*	Weather good; state and prospects of the crops are very good; the harvest of the rice crop is going on, and promises to be very exceptionably heavy.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Hooghly ...	Not received	The weather was rather warm as compared with the preceding week; the *amun*, or late rice harvest, has commenced; about one-fourth of the paddy on the high lands has been cut; the outturn looks like an eight-anna crop; the paddy in the low lands will be ripe for cutting about the middle of the month; high and low land rice crops taken together, a thirteen-anna crop may be held promised, as far as can at present be judged; the outturn of the vegetables has been very favourable; potatoe is doing well, and sugarcane tolerably; prospects of *kalai* pulse are not good.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	No change in the condition and prospects of the crops; reports of the outturn of the *amun*, or late rice, and the prospects of the *rabi* or cold weather crops, are all favourable; cholera reported from Boodbood and Culna.
Bankoorah ..	*Nil*	Weather dry and hotter than usual at this time of the year; *amun*, or late rice crop, is being reaped; outturn good; winter crops are doing well; sporadic cholera prevailing throughout the district.
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil*	The weather is rather warm; harvest of the rice crops is nearly finished; sowing of the winter crops is proceeding; no need of rain at present.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather dry and considerably warmer than the previous week; the harvest of rice is going on well.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	The Collector has just returned from a tour in the north of the district, and reports that the rice prospects are very good every where except in the Soopool sub-division; even there all low lands are decidedly good, but the high lands will yield nothing; harvesting is in progress; the *koorthi* pulse and *tori* oilseed crops are indifferent throughout the north of the district, but the *rabi* crops so far promise to be very fine; with an unusually large area sown down, should this harvest be a good one, there will not be much to fear except very locally and over limited areas; prices are falling; general health is very good.
Monghyr ...	Not received	Weather cloudy, with easterly wind, but no rain; an early harvest has commenced all over the rice tracts; the outturn on high lands not irrigated is very poor as expected, but the Collector sees no reason to change his opinion already expressed, that the outturn will be nearly an average one; the *rabi* crops up to the present time are doing well.
Purneah ...	Not received	Weather dry, but not so cold as usual at this time of the year; the state and prospects of the crops remain unaltered; *viz.*, reaping of the winter rice has commenced; good reports are received from the north and from the Kusi; mustard promises well; pulses are coming on, wheat, oats, &c., have generally germinated; rain is much wanted.
Darbhanga ...	*Nil*	No change; in Mudhoobani *rabi* crops where sown are feeling the want of rain; importations reported into Mudhoobani, which has caused a slight fall in prices; the Magistrate has proceeded to investigate the state of affairs in Northern Mudhoobani; crops in Nepal near the frontier vary from 2 annas near Lowkaha to 6 annas near Hurlakhi, same as in British territory; beyond lowest range, 10 miles from the frontier, crops are good.
Mozufferpore ...	Not received	Weather rather warm and occasionally cloudy; the rice harvest has commenced in many parts of the district; the prospects of the *rabi* crops in Mozufferpore and Hajeepore sub-divisions are unchanged, but in Seetamurhee sub-division are daily becoming worse.
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Clear weather, cloudless sky and cool winds; fleeting clouds on Thursday and Friday; there is no material difference in the state and prospects of the crops since last report; late rice crop is being harvested; sugar manufacture is going on; cotton and *ruhar* pulse are doing well; prospects of the *rabi* crops still continue favourable; the heavy dew at night has kept up the moisture in the fields; irrigation is being extensively resorted to; general health good.
Chumparun ...	0·2	Cool at night and hot during the day; the condition of the crops remains as before, *viz.*, the prospect of the late rice crop is as bad as was anticipated; *rabi* has been sown, but is not growing well.
Patna ...	Not received.	Weather much too hot for the time of the year; on more than one occasion it has looked like rain, which must come sooner or later, but still it holds off; the rice crop is now being reaped, and the Collector does not think, on the whole, it will be a bad one; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are fair, but of course would be benefited by rain; health of the district is good.
Gya ...	*Nil*	Weather mostly dry, with westerly winds, and hardly any dew; in the north, forenoons are damp; much warmer than usual at this time, and gradually getting warmer, thermometer reached 86·2; rice is being cut, with prospects as before, *viz.*, outturn 8, 10 and 12 annas in different parts of the district; *rabi* nearly all sown.
Shahabad ...	Not received.	Dry and clear weather; the winter rice crop is being reaped; *rabi* crops are promising well, and are much better than was expected; health of the district is good.
Hazaribagh ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and cloudy alternately, and continues to remain warmer than it should be; the prospects of the crops continue very much the same as reported last week; rain, which would be very beneficial to the cold weather crops, still holds off.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Lohurdugga ...	*Nil*	Weather warmer than in the previous week, and clouds hanging about; the harvesting of the rice crop is now nearly complete; the outturn is reported from all sides to be very good; the *rabi* crops are looking well, but would be benefited by some rain; in Palamow the area sown is very small owing to drought in October; general health good.
Maunbhoom ...	*Nil*	Unusually hot weather; favourable reports of the cold weather crops throughout the district; a little rain is required.
Singhbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather very warm for the season; state and prospects of the crops are favourable; much fever and dysentery are prevalent.
Balasore ...	*Nil*	Weather fine, but warmer than in the previous week; harvest operations actively going on; rice crop is excellent; cases of cholera are still numerous.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and fine; early *sarudh* rice crop is being reaped and late *sarudh* is ripening; state of all crops is excellent.
Pooree ...	*Nil*	Weather bright and cold; the *laghu*, or the first late rice, is being reaped and gathered; *sarudh* or the main late rice has commenced to ripen; *chana* (gram), mustard, and *kolthi* pulse are progressing fairly; sugarcane is ripe; prospects of the crops in Khoordah are fair.
		General Remarks.—No rainfall is reported from any of the districts for the week under review, except a very slight fall in Jalpaiguri, Midnapore and Chumparun. The state of the crops in the Bhágalpur, Burdwan, Orissa and Chota Nagpore Divisions is good. The prospects of the Dacca Division are also good, but the crops on the high lands would have been bettered by a little rain. In the Chittagong Division the crops will, it is believed, yield a moderate outturn. It has been ascertained on careful enquiry that the general outturn of harvest in North Bengal and Behar will be better than was expected. Winter crops generally promise well but require rain
N. W. Provinces—		
Benares (Dec. 6th)	*Nil*	Rabi prospects good; signs of rain.
Mirzapur (8th)	...	Prospects of the rabi crops continue good.
Allahabad "	*Nil*	No change; clouds came for two days, but cleared off.
Hamirpur (9th)	(Slight shower of rain on 4th doing some good.)	Rabi promises well.
Jhansi "	(Slight rain on the 6th.)	Weather cloudy, with easterly winds; prospects unchanged.
Agra (8th)	·5 to 1·4	Rabi crops progressing well.
Meerut "	...	Prospects very good.
Bareilly "	(Rain fell in parts of the district on Friday.)	Prospects good.
Banda "	(Slight sprinkling of rain in Pergunnahs Banda and Chibu.)	
Punjab—		
Delhi (Dec. 8th)	*Nil*	Health and prospects good.
Umballa "	·3	Crops and health good.
Jullundur "	·1	Rabi prospects fair; fever still prevails.
Lahore "	*Nil*	Crops and health good.
Mooltan "	*Nil*	Crops good; a little fever.
Dera Ismail Khán "	·3	Health and harvest prospects good.
Rawal Pindi "	2·5	Prospects excellent; health good.
Peshâwar "	1·3	Rabi sowings in progress; slight fever prevalent.
		General Remarks.—Harvest prospects good; public health generally good.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (Dec. 8th)	...	The light showers which have fallen in most districts have been beneficial to the rabi crops; prospects and public health continue good.
Sitapur "	...	
Fyzabad "	...	
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godavari (Dec. 4th)	...	Weather cloudy; prospects favourable; health good; prices fluctuating
Sambalpur ...	...	Weather clear; rice cutting; prospects excellent.
Bilaspur ...	...	Weather cloudy; prospects favourable; fever continues; prices steady.
Raipur ...	...	Kharif harvesting; cholera subsiding; prices risen.
Chanda ...	...	Rice gathered; rabi sowings completed; cattle disease continues; prices fallen.
Chhindwara (5th)	·80	Weather cloudy; crops favourable; health good; prices steady.
Betul (6th)	·17	Rain beneficial to rabi crops; kharif harvested; health good; prices steady.
Balaghât ...	...	Weather cloudy; kharif harvesting; rabi sowings completed; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Bhandara (7th)	...	Threshing and cutting of rice continue; rabi favourable; cholera, fever, cattle disease and small-pox continue; prices easy.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces— *continued.*		
Nagpur (8th)	...	Weather cloudy; crops doing well; health good; prices easy.
Wardha ...	...	Jowar cutting; cotton picking continues; prospects of rabi good.
Nimar ...	...	Few showers on the 5th; jowar cutting; cotton picking; small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Weather cloudy; little rain on the 6th; prospects of crops unchanged.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Rain wanted; crops promising; health good.
Jubbulpore ...	·55	Weather cloudy; rabi crops good; cattle disease continues.
Saugor ...	·55	Rain beneficial to rabi crops; threshing of kharif continues.
Seoni ...	·35	Prospects of rabi favourable; health good.
Damoh ...	...	Rain wanted; health good; prices stationary.
Mandla ...	...	Prospects favourable; health good; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Prospects continue fair; cloudy weather prevails, and may do some injury if it continues.
British Burma—		
Arakan Divn. (Dec. 8th)	...	Public health good; agricultural prospects fair; crops a little light.
Pegu Division "	...	Public health generally good; some cases of cholera in Pegu township; prospects of crop good; reaping going on in Henzada and Thayetmyo; slight cattle disease in the Rangoon and Bassein districts.
Tenasserim "	...	Public health good; crops progressing.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Mysore (Dec. 9th)	*Nil*	No change in prospects of the season since last report; cholera rapidly disappearing in Bangalore as well as in the districts.
Coorg "	·48	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Umraoti (Dec. 9th)	...	Cotton picking continued; jowari cutting commenced; rabi in good condition; weather cloudy.
Rajputana—		
Sirohi (Nov. 29th)	...	Health good; prospects fair.
Marwar (Dec. 4th)	Cloudy, with spattering of rain.	Health good; prospects favourable.
Harowtee (Nov. 27th)	...	No change.
Bhurtpore (Dec. 2nd)	...	Kharif below average; rabi sowing nearly completed; health good; general prospects satisfactory; horizon clouded daily.
Jeypore (9th)	1·5 inches on the 3rd inst.	Agricultural prospects favourable; weather seasonable; health good.
Ajmere "	A good fall of rain on the 3rd inst.	Prospects fair.
Central India—		
Indore (Dec. 8th)	...	Health and agricultural prospects good.
Gwalior "	...	
Neemuch "	...	
Rutlam "	...	
Sutna "	...	

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Tuesday, the 7th December 1875.

PRESENT:

Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K. C. B., *Senior Member of the Council, presiding.*
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
The Hon'ble A. Hobhouse, Q. C.
The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir W. Muir, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K. C. S. I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R. E., K. C. M. G., C. B.
The Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith.
The Hon'ble John Inglis, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir Douglas Forsyth, C. B., K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Ashley Eden, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope.
The Hon'ble D. Cowie.
The Hon'ble Rájá Narendra Krishna, Bahádur.

SPECIFIC RELIEF BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE introduced the Bill to define and amend the law relating to certain kinds of Specific Relief, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in three months.

When he asked for leave to introduce the Bill, he had explained its general objects, and he now had to show the mode in which the Bill carried those objects into effect. The Council knew that the Bill was designed to occupy a middle place between the Civil Procedure Code on the one hand, and the Indian Contract Act on the other hand. All rules relating to the validity or invalidity of contracts, and the legal relations of parties to contracts, were dealt with by the Contract Act; and the technical processes by which parties were to obtain

their remedies were provided for in the Civil Procedure Code. What it was proposed to do in the Bill before the Council was to point out the nature of the remedy to be obtained. Therefore, this Bill was not intended to cover any part of the ground which was already covered by the Contract Act, any more than it covered the ground already covered by the Civil Procedure Code; and if it did trespass on either ground it was by mistake, which ought to be corrected when the Bill was before the Select Committee.

Now MR. HOBHOUSE had mentioned on the last occasion, that the main subjects of the Bill were the remedies by way of specific performance of contracts, and by way of injunction for the prevention of wrong. Any one who looked at the Bill would see that the bulk of it was taken up with these two subjects. There were, however, one or two other subjects of considerably narrower range, with which the Bill attempted to deal, and to which he would first call attention very briefly.

Chapter III dealt with the subject of the rectification of instruments. That, no doubt, was in itself a kind of specific performance, because if there was no contract between parties, there would be nothing to rectify. But it was specific performance of a very peculiar nature, because it involved the alteration of that which the parties to the contract had already settled in a formal way. Therefore it was a subject which needed more strict rules than the other kinds of specific performance.

Chapter IV dealt with the rescission of contracts, a proceeding exactly the opposite of the specific performance of contracts.

Chapter V dealt with the cancellation of instruments, occasions for which arose when one of the parties had got possession of a document, on which he might not indeed be able to found a legal claim in a Court of justice, but which might give him such *primâ facie* right against the other as would expose him to vexatious claims and litigation. In these cases it was just that the aggrieved party should apply to a Court of justice in order to have the instrument destroyed.

Chapter VI dealt with the subject of declaratory decrees, and that was a matter of jurisdiction of some delicacy, as to which some direction should be given. MR. HOBHOUSE had previously mentioned that the subject was dealt with in the Civil Procedure Code. That Code embodied the English law on the subject, and merely said that a decree should not be invalid, on the ground only that it was a declaratory decree, but it did not show in what cases a declaratory decree should be made.

Chapter VII dealt with matters which seldom arose, but when they did arise, they were usually of great importance. These were now the subject of the writ of *mandamus*. It was called a chapter for the enforcement of public duties; and the rules here laid down were intended to take the place of the procedure for a *mandamus*, to supply a procedure more simple than the rather intricate and technical procedure which was now in force.

In all of the various matters embraced by the Bill, it was intended almost entirely to follow the present rules of English law; and by English law, he meant that portion of English law which had been imported into India, and which he might also call Indian law. There were some material variances between the law as administered here, and as administered in England, a discrepancy mainly owing to the different conditions which existed in India. The principal one of these differences MR. HOBHOUSE had already mentioned to the Council, namely, that we had not the double jurisdiction which existed in England. We had not to commit our law to a judicial system worked upon the principle of having one set of Courts to do injustice in order that another set might interfere to do justice by way of injunction or in some other way. Owing to that circumstance the process of choosing and seeking a remedy was very much more simple in this country than in England. If a contract was not performed, a plaintiff in India might apply to one tribunal and ask for the whole of the remedies to which he was entitled, instead of being obliged to go backwards and forwards to the two sides of Westminster Hall, perhaps after all obtaining no justice in either.

If the Council would examine section 18, they would see that the Bill contemplated an entire settlement of all disputes arising from the non-performance of a contract.

It ran as follows :—

"Any person suing for the specific performance of an agreement, may also ask for compensation for its breach, either in addition to, or in substitution for, such performance.

If in any such suit the Court decides that specific performance ought not to be granted, but that there is a valid agreement between the parties which has been broken by the defendant and that the plaintiff is entitled to compensation for that breach, it shall award him compensation accordingly.

If in any such suit the Court decides that specific performance ought to be granted, but that it is not sufficient to satisfy the justice of the case, and that some compensation for breach of the agreement should also be made to the plaintiff, it shall award him such compensation accordingly."

So again, in section 28 it was provided that the dismissal of a suit for specific performance of an agreement should bar the plaintiff's right to sue for the breach of such agreement. In England that was not so—or rather, MR. HOBHOUSE was speaking of what was the law in England until a few days ago; for it was possible that the alterations which had just come into effect would make a great difference in the state of the law and bring it nearer to what was expressed in this Bill. But certainly before these alterations were made a man might sue in the Court of Chancery for the specific performance of a contract; after the whole case was gone through, it might be discovered that the appropriate remedy was not specific performance, and the case might accordingly be brought before a Court of law, where the whole subject of dispute would have to be tried over again. Here we had the advantage of a single tribunal, and as was clearly right, the plaintiff might come to it and ask for the whole of the remedies to which he was entitled. He must make up his mind to what remedy he is entitled, whether to specific performance, or to compensation, or to both. And as he could get in one suit all he was entitled to, it was but just that the whole dispute should be concluded in one suit, and that no second suit should be brought.

Another ground of difference was this, that in India the very artificial law known as the Statute of Frauds no longer affected contracts. It had been said by a very great authority that every line of the Statute of Frauds was worth a subsidy. It might however be affirmed with equal truth that every line had cost a subsidy, for there was probably no Statute on the books which had given rise to so much litigation as the Statute of Frauds. The reason was this, that it had introduced an artificial system, and enjoined strict formalities in transactions of every day occurrence between simple people, who were accustomed to use no formalities in them. People went on in their old natural informal way, and then, when a dispute arose, one party would prevent the other from getting justice by insisting on the want of the requisite formality. The Courts, as usually happens in such cases, refined on the Statute to prevent glaring injustice, and thus the points of dispute were largely multiplied. There was no part of the subject of specific performance of contracts which was more subtle or refined than those parts in which the provisions of the Statute of Frauds came under the handling of the Court of Chancery. But the Statute had been repealed in India by the Contract Act, and with it we got rid of a large and troublesome portion of the subject of the measure before the Council.

There was another subject of considerable practical difficulty on which it was almost impossible to lay down rules. That subject was the delay occurring before the institution of a suit. There was no express law limiting the time within which a suit for specific performance should be instituted in the Court of Chancery. But the Court of Chancery laid down the rule that suitors should come quickly to obtain such a remedy, and it was frequently a very difficult question to decide whether a plaintiff had or had not come into Court in time. Here in India, the Limitation Act provided a period of three years in which a suit for the specific performance of a contract should be brought, and as it was not proposed to alter the law upon this point, we were able to avoid treating the difficult question what was or was not delay.

The foregoing were the points on which the conditions of Indian law brought about a variance between the provisions of this Bill, and what would be necessary if a similar Bill were introduced in England. Besides that there were in this branch of law as in others, matters on which authorities differed. Some of these the Bill attempted to settle one way or the other, and in that sense it might be said that it altered the law, by ascertaining what was doubtful, or ruling one way what might possibly be ruled another way in a Court of law. He had followed what he conceived to be the balance of authority, or what appeared to be the clearer and more intelligible rulings in each matter. He would mention the principal of these points.

There was one point of considerable difficulty in the Bill, and that related to the part which made provision for the specific performance of contracts so far as they could be performed, and for compensation so far as it was not possible to perform them. This jurisdiction was a very delicate one, for it amounted to something like making a new contract between the parties, when the person seeking performance was the person in default. Yet it often happened that there was some quite insignificant part of the contract which the party seeking performance was bound to perform but could not. In such a case it was wrong that, because some little thing remained undone, the whole contract should fail.

Among the rules to choose from, the Bill had followed that which was the most restrictive of the jurisdiction. It was expressed in section 14, which ran as follows :—

"Where a party to an agreement is unable to perform the whole of the agreement, but the part which must be left unperformed bears only a small proportion to the whole in value, and admits of compensation in money, the Court may, at the suit of either party, direct the specific performance of so much of the agreement as can be performed, and award compensation in money for the deficiency."

Then section 15 exhibited the different positions held by the party in default and his opponent, when the default is of greater magnitude. It ran as follows :—

"Where a party to an agreement is unable to perform the whole of the agreement and the part which must be left unperformed forms a considerable portion of the whole, or does not admit of compensation in money, the party in default is not entitled to obtain a decree for specific performance, but the Court may, at the suit of the other party, direct the party in default to perform specifically so much of the agreement as he can perform, provided that the party seeking specific performance relinquishes all claim to further performance, and all right to compensation, either for the deficiency, or for the loss or damage sustained by him through the default of the other party."

For both these sections the Bill gave some illustrations to show the more clearly what was meant. MR. HOBHOUSE believed that they were framed in accordance with the most careful decisions. At all events, there was no intention on his part to alter any recognized rule of law.

Another subject of difficulty was connected with the performance of agreements consisting of a number of minute acts, the doing of which the Court could not attend to, as it might attend to the doing of a single act, such as the execution of a lease, giving possession of a house, and so forth. He meant, for example, such a contract as one to repair a house or to cultivate land in a given way. The Bill dealt with such cases in section 20, which set forth certain agreements that could not be specifically enforced. Sub-section (*c*) included among these—

"an agreement which runs into such minute or numerous details, or which from its nature is such, that the Court cannot enforce specific performance of all its material terms."

Then there were some illustrations given of this class of contract. He believed that the sub-section (*c*) and the illustrations represented with fidelity the law administered in England and in India too. If it did not, it was from the difficulty of specifying in concise terms a rule drawn from many decisions.

Another point occurred in the same section, where sub-section (*g*) included among the agreements not capable of specific performance,

"an agreement the performance of which involves the performance of a continuous duty extending over a longer period than five years from its date."

There the Bill endeavoured to fix a term which by the present law was not fixed. The Courts now would not decree the performance of a contract involving

the performance of a continuous duty for a number of years; but the number was indefinite. Whether it was wise to define it, MR. HOBHOUSE had his doubts; and if it was, the length of the term might be a subject of doubt. It was a question which might well be settled in Select Committee. The proposal was put on the face of the Bill in order that it might receive comment, a course often pursued with advantage.

MR. HOBHOUSE was much obliged to the learned Secretary, Mr. Stokes, for reminding him of that which for the moment he had forgotten, namely, that this term of five years was inserted in the draft of the Civil Procedure Code which was settled and published in the year 1865. It was so settled by Sir Henry Maine and Sir Henry Harington, so that it had the authority of two eminent men, one a great jurist, the other the first authority of his day on the subject of Indian procedure.

The foregoing were the only points which occurred to MR. HOBHOUSE to mention on which the Bill attempted to ascertain doubtful or indefinite law. Distinct and conscious alterations of the law he had made none, except one that he would mention immediately.

In section 23, sub-section (*c*), it was provided that a contract for the sale of property should not be enforced by any one who had made a previous voluntary settlement of the same property. And in section 24, sub-section (*d*), a corresponding provision was made with respect to a purchaser who had notice of such a voluntary settlement. By a 'voluntary settlement' the Council must understand a settlement for which no money was paid, or for which no other valuable consideration, such as marriage, was given; as when a man from affection or prudence settled property on his wife or his children. Well, most people would ask what necessity there was of passing a law to this effect; for that, if a man had settled his property, he had parted with it, and how could he sell it? It resulted, however, from some very remarkable decisions on a Statute of Queen Elizabeth's reign passed for the prevention of frauds upon purchasers, that if a man made a voluntary settlement of his property, he might subsequently sell that very property for money, and the purchaser might take it away from the true owners, or, as they were called, the volunteers. He thought most people would say that a Statute of that kind, instead of being one for the prevention of fraud, was one for the commission of injustice; and so it frequently operated. Courts of Equity, however, would not allow the settlor himself to enforce specific performance of his contract in a case where his hands were so very far from clean. But inasmuch as his sale of the property vacated the prior settlement as against the purchaser, the purchaser was allowed to maintain a suit for enforcing the sale, even though he had notice of the settlement before paying his money. The Bill, however, proposed that in such a case the purchaser should not be entitled to specific performance. He might take whatever other remedy he could get on his contract, but he should not take away the property which he knew that the vendor had no moral right to sell to him. On that point the law was altered, and MR. HOBHOUSE thought that the alteration would commend itself to all unsophisticated minds.

There was another point on which the Bill adopted a provision taken from the New York Code which MR. HOBHOUSE did not remember to have observed in any judgment or text-book. Section 12, sub-section (*a*), provided that an agreement might be specifically enforced

> "when it has been expressly agreed in writing between the parties to the agreement that specific performance thereof may be required by either party, or that compensation in money shall not be considered adequate relief for its non-performance."

MR. HOBHOUSE had never seen a contract of this kind, but was told that it was one not unlikely to be made in India. No doubt such a provision would have its effect on the discretion of the Court without any specific rule of law on the subject. He hardly knew whether it was an addition to the existing law, but he mentioned it as being something not yet expressed in English or Indian law.

He had now shown how far the Bill was intended to be a mere expression of existing rules, and how far he had consciously altered those rules, or ascer-

tained them when indefinite. As for codifying law without unconsciously producing some alterations, it was a matter of extreme difficulty, if not an impossibility. By codifying law, he meant the reduction to writing of that which was before unwritten. And partly because the lawmakers might err in their conception of what they ought to set down as law, partly because, having a right conception, they might use inappropriate language to express it, partly because their expressions were construed by other minds who might give to them quite a different turn from what they were intended to take, it would be a very wonderful thing if after codification the law remained precisely the same as before. That consideration, however, applied to all attempts at codification; all he could do now was to mention the variations of which he was conscious, and he had done his best to explain to the Council the relations which the Bill bore to existing laws.

Only one other point he had to mention in connection with the chapter on injunctions. The Council would see that the Bill did not meddle with interlocutory injunctions at all, by which term he meant those processes of the Court which were simply intended to preserve the *status quo* pending the decision of the dispute. They were treated as of the nature of procedure, and were dealt with by the Civil Procedure Code. In giving rules about perpetual injunctions it was laid down that the Court should be able to grant mandatory injunctions. The term "injunction" was rather deceptive, for it looked as if designed to enjoin the performance of something, whereas its technical meaning was the prevention of something, and the Courts used to hold that they could not by injunction command an act to be done. That, however, was found inconvenient, and indirectly they assumed the power of commanding a positive act under a negative form; for instance, a man might be restrained from keeping up a wall, thereby being in effect compelled to pull it down. All those circuitous modes of action had their points of weakness, and this Bill went more directly to the required object. In section 52 it was provided that by injunction the Court might not only prevent the breach of an obligation, but compel performance of the requisite acts.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved that the Bill be published in English in the *Gazette of India*, and in the respective Gazettes of the Local Governments in English and such other languages as the Local Governments might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PRESIDENCY BANKS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR W. MUIR moved for leave to introduce a Bill for constituting and regulating the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay. Hon'ble members were doubtless aware that it had been resolved to alter the relations which existed between the Government and the Banks at the presidencies, and to sever the connection between them and the Government. It was accordingly necessary to introduce a new law for the purpose, and that was what SIR W. MUIR proposed to do if the Council gave him leave, and he would, on the Bill being introduced, explain the subject in detail.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The following Select Committee was named :—

On the Bill to define and amend the law relating to certain kinds of Specific Relief.—The Hon'ble Messrs. Bullen Smith and Inglis, the Hon'ble Sir Douglas Forsyth, the Hon'ble Messrs. Eden and Hope, the Hon'ble Rájá Narendra Krishna and the mover.

The Council then adjourned to Tuesday, the 14th December 1875.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;
The 7th December 1875.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XL of 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total increase in 1875.	Total decrease in 1875.
		10th Oct. 1874.	9th Oct. 1875.	to 10th Oct. 1874.	to 9th Oct. 1875.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
27th Nov. 1875	East Indian, Main ...	4,73,806	3,98,756	2,83,39,542	2,03,33,124	...	80,06,418
27th ditto ...	Ditto, Jubbulpoor	28,085	30,664	20,74,395	14,85,052	...	5,89,343
20th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	88,575	57,813	28,75,666	22,25,500	...	6,50,166
13th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhund	40,406	42,696	14,33,504	20,61,385	6,27,881	...
20th ditto ...	Sindh, Punjab & Delhi	85,789	78,069	60,41,339	48,68,358	...	11,72,981
13th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,14,299	1,05,044	45,59,098	48,52,947	2,92,849	...
20th ditto ...	South Indian ...	19,090	23,641	7,41,922	7,69,939	28,017	...
20th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	2,67,843	2,66,876	1,54,44,632	1,64,10,061	9,65,429	...
27th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	66,616	69,520	46,27,611	47,67,833	1,40,222	...
	TOTAL ...	11,84,509	10,73,079	6,61,37,709	5,77,74,199	...	83,63,510
	State.						
27th Nov. 1875	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,539	1,797	78,644	80,861	2,217	...
27th ditto ...	Nulhattee ...	1,727	1,446	68,398	64,087	...	4,311
27th ditto ...	Rajpootana ...	14,239	34,289	3,60,861	12,23,031	8,62,170	...
27th ditto ...	Holkar ...	3,550	17,273	57,013*a*	2,75,624	2,18,611	...
	Khamgaon ...	...	...	23,989*b*	39,361*c*	15,372	...
23rd Oct. 1875	Oomraotee ...	...	820	26,306*d*	50,629	24,323	...
	Wardha Valley ...	...	...	17,244*e*	22,877*f*	5,633	...
23rd Oct. 1875	Nizam's ...	3,603*g*	6,599	3,603*g*	3,50,521	3,46,918	...
13th Nov. 1875	Tirhoot ...	...	...	...	40,429*h*	40,429	...
30th Oct. 1875	Punjab Northern ...	...	2,829	...	86,723*i*	86,723	...
	TOTAL ...	24,658	65,053	6,36,058	22,34,143	15,98,085	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	12,09,167	11,38,132	6,67,73,767	6,00,08,342	...	67,65,425

(*a*) Total receipts from 1st February to 10th October 1874.
(*b*) Total receipts from 1st January to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st January to 13th June 1875.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th September 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st February to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*f*) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(*g*) Receipts for 9th and 10th October 1874.
(*h*) Total receipts from 11th January to 12th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(*i*) Total receipts from 12th April to 9th October 1875.

No. XLI of 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total increase in 1875.	Total decrease in 1875.
		17th Oct. 1874.	16th Oct. 1875.	to 17th Oct. 1874.	to 16th Oct. 1875.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
27th Nov. 1875	East Indian, Main ...	5,08,376	3,23,010	2,88,47,918	2,06,56,134	...	81,91,784
27th ditto	Ditto, Jubbulpoor	33,924	30,796	21,08,319	15,15,848	...	5,92,471
20th . ditto	Eastern Bengal ...	73,901	51,634	29,49,567	22,77,134	...	6,72,433
13th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhund	49,319	43,888	14,82,823	21,05,273	6,22,450	...
20th ditto	Sindh, Punjab & Delhi	89,083	1,05,751	61,30,422	49,74,109	...	11,56,313
13th ditto	Madras ...	1,23,629	1,14,510	46,82,727	49,67,457	2,84,730	...
20th ditto	South Indian ...	18,219	23,518	7,69,141	7,93,457	33,316	...
20th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	2,82,929	3,09,060	1,57,27,561	1,67,19,111	9,91,550	...
27th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	78,436	1,01,271	47,06,047	48,69,104	1,63,057	...
	TOTAL ...	12,57,816	11,03,428	6,73,95,525	5,88,77,627	...	85,17,898
	State.						
27th Nov. 1875	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,515	1,482	80,159	82,343	2,184	...
27th ditto	Nulhattee ...	1,566	1,052	69,964	65,139	...	4,825
27th ditto	Rajpootana ...	17,709	39,153	3,78,570	12,62,184	8,83,614	...
27th ditto	Holkar ...	3,269	12,627	60,282*a*	2,88,251	2,27,969	...
	Khamgaon ...	...	...	23,989*b*	39,361*c*	15,372	...
23rd Oct. 1875	Oomraotee ...	...	752	26,305*d*	51,381	25,075	...
	Wardha Valley ...	...	...	17,244*e*	22,877*f*	5,633	...
23rd Oct. 1875	Nizam's ...	6,369	6,669	9,972*g*	3,57,190	3,47,218	...
13th Nov. 1875	Tirhoot ...	...	...	...	40,429*h*	40,429	...
30th Oct. 1875	Punjab Northern ...	...	3,545	...	90,268*i*	90,268	...
	TOTAL ...	30,428	65,2 80	6,66,486	22,99,423	16,32,937	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	12,88,244	11,68,708	6,80,62,011	6,11,77,050	...	68,84,961

(*a*) Total receipts from 1st February to 17th October 1874.
(*b*) Total receipts from 1st January to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1875.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th September 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st February to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*f*) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(*g*) Total receipts from 9th to 17th October 1874.
(*h*) Total receipts from 11th January to 12th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(*i*) Total receipts from 12th April to 16th October 1875.

No. XLII of 1875.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total increase in 1875.	Total decrease in 1874.
		24th Oct. 1874.	23rd Oct. 1875.	to 24th Oct. 1874.	to 23rd Oct. 1875.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
27th Nov. 1875	East Indian, Main ...	4,12,416	4,56,386	2,92,60,334	2,11,12,520	...	81,47,814
27th ditto	Ditto, Jubbulpoor	28,607	34,440	21,36,925	15,50,287	...	5,86,638
20th ditto	Eastern Bengal ...	56,673	58,106	30,06,240	23,35,240	...	6,71,000
13th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhund	43,345	49,635	15,26,168	21,54,909	6,28,741	...
20th ditto	Sindh, Punjab & Delhi	1,15,955	1,26,438	62,46,378	51,00,547	...	11,45,831
13th ditto	Madras ...	86,303	1,22,678	47,69,030	50,90,135	3,21,105	...
20th ditto	South Indian ...	16,769	24,985	7,76,910	8,18,442	41,532	...
20th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	2,64,833	3,66,981	1,59,92,394	1,70,86,092	10,93,698	...
27th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	92,659	1,39,081	47,98,706	50,08,185	2,09,479	...
	TOTAL ...	11,17,560	13,78,730	6,85,13,085	6,02,56,357	...	82,56,728
	State.						
27th Nov. 1875	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,491	1,565	81,650	83,908	2,258	...
27th ditto	Nullhattee ...	420	1,106	70,384	66,245	...	4,139
27th ditto	Rajpootana ...	20,841	44,777	3,99,411	13,06,961	9,07,550	...
27th ditto	Holkar ...	3,793	10,219	64,075*a*	2,98,470	2,34,395	...
	Khamgaon ...	...	...	23,989*b*	39,361*c*	15,372	...
23rd Oct. 1875	Oomraotee ...	...	678	26,306*d*	52,060	25,754	...
	Wardha Valley ...	...	...	17,244*e*	22,877*f*	5,633	...
23rd Oct. 1875	Nizam's ...	6,499	10,926	16,471*g*	3,68,116	3,51,645	...
13th Nov. 1875	Tirhoot ...	...	...	...	40,429*h*	40,429	...
30th Oct. 1875	Punjab Northern ...	...	3,810	...	94,078*i*	94,078	...
	TOTAL ...	33,044	73,081	6,99,530	23,72,505	16,72,975	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	11,50,604	14,51,811	6,92,12,615	6,26,28,862	...	65,83,753

(*a*) Total receipts from 1st February to 24th October 1874.
(*b*) Total receipts from 1st January to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1875.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th September 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st February to 14th June 1874, after which the line was closed.
(*f*) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(*g*) Total receipts from 9th to 24th October 1874.
(*h*) Total receipts from 11th January to 12th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(*i*) Total receipts from 12th April to 23rd October 1875.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

REMARKS OF THE ARMY SANITARY COMMISSION ON TENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Dr. Cuningham's report for 1873 contains the usual statistical account of sickness and mortality among British and Native troops and in Jails, together with some details concerning the general population.

The report is followed by further instalments of the cholera inquiry by Drs. Lewis and D. Cunningham, together with an important paper by Dr. Lewis on nematode hæmatozoa, and an account by Dr. D. Cunningham on fungi present in opium blight, two subjects neither of which come within the scope of the Army Sanitary Commission. The volume is concluded by the valuable annual statistics of the Indian Army and Jail population prepared by Dr. Bryden.

1. Perhaps the most important practical fact in the present volume is that the death rate among Her Majesty's British troops in India was 15·30 per 1,000, the lowest rate by upwards of 2 per 1,000 ever recorded in India.

The average strength of British troops during the year 1873 was 58,769, and the deaths in India were 899. But in order to arrive at the true death-rate due to conditions of Indian service we must add the deaths among invalids, of whom 1,747 were received at Netley, where there were 30 deaths.

The total deaths therefore were 929, raising the death-rate to 15·8 per 1,000.

2. It is a striking testimony to the advantages of improved invaliding arrangements that about 600 men shipped in India as invalids were disembarked at Portsmouth in health, not having proceeded to Netley.

Of the 1,747 men who were received at Netley, 606 were finally discharged the service, so that the total permanent loss was as follows :—

Deaths	929
Discharged invalids	606
Total loss	1,535

or 26 per 1,000 from all causes.

3. These results for 1873, when contrasted with the old death-rate of British troops in India which ruled, before the date of the Royal Commission on the sanitary state of the Indian Army, at an average of 69 per 1,000 for many years, no doubt shows great progress; but it must be borne in mind that the old death-rates included losses from cholera often during great epidemics, while the total cholera deaths of 1873 amounted only to 47 for the whole of India, or ·8 per 1,000, so that, deducting cholera, the death-rate in India and at Netley was 15 per 1,000.

4. It is necessary to call attention to this fact, because the state of the British Army in India, so far as regards deaths, is apparently so satisfactory that there may be some danger of concluding that the work has been done.

Such a conclusion can, however, never be predicated of sanitary procedure. The constant tendency with local causes of disease and mortality is to intensify themselves. The battle is never gained unless the ground be kept. Until cholera and fever have ceased to appear as epidemics, it cannot be said that the death-rates of European troops in India have been permanently reduced.

5. Dr. Cuningham gives facts to show that, as regards health, "the favourable results of 1873 were general and not confined to any particular locality."

Thus, in the group of stations situated in Bengal proper, the death-rate in the decade 1860-69 was 25·57 per 1,000. In the three following years the rate was 16·54, 18·72, 18·23, while in 1873 the death-rate was 14·21. But then comes a caution—that during the years preceding 1873 the rate consisted of minima and maxima vibrating between 14·38 and 39·04 per 1,000.

In the Gangetic Provinces and Oude, the ten years' death-rate was 28·59 per 1,000; in 1873 it was 20·25. The lowest death-rate of 1873 was 6·84 at Hazareebaugh; the highest, 23·95, was at Lucknow, of which nearly a fourth was due to cholera.

The group of stations in Meerut and Rohilcund had a death-rate, during the same decennial period 1860-69, of 26·61 per 1,000. In 1873 the death-rate was 15·05 per 1,000. In this group the death-rate attained a maximum of 29·54 at Delhi, while at Bareilly it was only 3·91 per 1,000.

The Agra and Central India group exhibited the same irregularities in rates. During the ten-year periods, the death-rate was 38·48 per 1,000; in 1873 it had fallen to 12·16 per 1,000. The highest rate, 24·92, was in Gwalior citadel; the lowest was 5·08 at Saugor. At Jubbulpore, in this group, the death-rate was 12·66 per 1,000, to which cholera contributed 7·23 per 1,000.

The Punjab stations, with their occupation by above 12,000 men, afford satisfactory statistical evidence of improvement. During the ten-year period the death-rate was 25·24 per 1,000. During the first year of the period, 1860, the death-rate was 14·20 per 1,000, a shade lower than it was in 1873, namely, 14·29. The lowest rate, 7·66, was at Sealkote, the highest, 21·28, at Meean Meer. The Punjab stations had very high admission rates from fever.

At the ten Himalaya Hill stations the death-rate in 1873 was 9·88 per 1,000, on a seven months' occupation by 4,903 individuals.

The six convalescent depôts had an average occupation of 2,052, and a death-rate of 11·21 per 1,000. The highest ratio, 25·16, was at Murree; the lowest, 2·33, was at Dalhousie. Nearly a third of the mortality was due to hepatitis.

In the Madras and Bombay groups of stations the death-rates lay between 24·08 per 1,000 in Burmah and 12·37 in the Deccan and Nagpore stations. In this group Bangalore and Madras had the very low death-rates of 8·30 and 7·49. Generally the Bombay stations showed large varieties in rates. Belgaum had a death-rate of only 2·82 per 1,000, while other stations gave unfavourable results as concerns general health.

6. The great lesson taught by these statistical data is that little dependence can be placed on one or two years' results, especially when epidemic diseases happen to be dormant. Hence they afford no reason for intermitting sanitary work, but rather the reverse, for they show that, after the great advances which have been made in dealing with general disease causes, the chief danger still lies in the ever possible outbreak of cholera or fever, and that future safety must be sought in searching out and removing every local condition likely to predispose to these epidemics.

The past experience of Fort William affords very valuable data on which to proceed, because its death-rate has not only been very greatly reduced, but the reduction has continued, while other stations were suffering.

Formerly it was about 12 per cent. During the ten years following 1860 it averaged 25·19 per 1,000, arriving in later years at what appears to be a permanent reduction of mortality. In 1873 the death-rate of Fort William was 9·31 per 1,000. Formerly it was the deadliest station in India, now it is perhaps the most healthy.

Of late years even cholera, although committing ravages all around it, has never been able to obtain a footing inside its walls.

It may safely be said that what has been accomplished in Fort William may be done anywhere.

7. Divided among the Presidencies, the death-rates among British troops were in the following ratios:—

	Deaths per 1,000.
Bengal	... 15·40
Madras	... 18·29
Bombay	... 11·72

The following abstract given by Dr. Cuninghàm shows the causes of death:—

Deaths per 1,000.

Bengal.		Madras.		Bombay.	
1. Hepatitis ...	1·80	Hepatitis ...	4·0	Hepatitis ...	2·35
2. Enteric fever ...	1·53	Dysentery ...	3·65	Apoplexy ...	1·41
3. Heart diseases ...	1·42	Heart diseases ...	2·18	Enteric fever ...	1·31
4. Malarial fevers ...	1·39	Injuries ...	1·92	Heart diseases ...	1·22
5. Apoplexy ...	1·37	Cholera ...	1·22	Phthisis pulmonalis ...	1·03
6. Phthisis pulmonalis ...	1·20	Phthisis pulmonalis ...	1·13	Injuries ...	·75
7. Respiratory ...	1·15	Apoplexy ...	·96	Dysentery ...	·56
8. Injuries ...	1·09	Enteric fever ...	·78	Malarial fevers ...	·56
9. Cholera ...	·90	Malarial fevers ...	·70	Respiratory ...	·38
10. Dysentery ...	·79	Suicidal deaths ...	·44	Suicidal deaths ...	·28

The next abstract shows the more frequent admission causes, and contrasts strikingly with the deaths:—

Admissions per 1,000.

Bengal.		Madras.		Bombay.	
Malarial fevers ...	516	Malarial fevers ...	236	Malarial fevers ...	486
Venereal diseases ...	167	Venereal diseases ...	152	Venereal diseases ...	181
Respiratory diseases ...	84	Dysentery ...	91	Respiratory diseases ...	70
Rheumatism ...	59	Hepatitis ...	81	Hepatitis ...	52
Hepatitis ...	50	Diarrhœa ...	76	Rheumatism ...	50
Diarrhœa ...	49	Respiratory diseases ...	59	Diarrhœa ...	43
Dysentery ...	29	Rheumatism ...	52	Dysentery ...	27

This abstract shows anew the great importance of malarial diseases to the health of troops.

In former years, admissions from venereal diseases approached closely in numbers to those from fevers. If the nomenclature of venereal diseases is exactly what it was, then this abstract shows considerable diminution in these affections as a whole.

8. The history of cholera in 1873 affords several points of interest. Its degree of prevalence among the civil population is shown in the following abstract:—

Provinces.	Population under registration.	Deaths from Cholera.
Bengal	63,498,831	64,366
North-West Provinces ...	30,769,056	15,268
Punjab	17,487,125	148
Oude	11,185,357	3,961
Central Provinces ...	7,230,700	344
Berar	2,184,945	None.
British Burmah	2,703,424	8,109
Madras	30,287,842	840
Bombay	16,235,611	283

It appears from these figures that epidemic intensity attained a maximum in Bengal, from whence the epidemic shaded off through the North-West Provinces and Oude into the Punjab. Another table showing the monthly attacks of cholera gives data which appear to prove that the epidemic existed in January and onwards in all these Provinces; that the law of progressive increase and maximum followed closely on the course taken by the disease in Bengal; and hence that any appearance of movement of the epidemic was due to increase of intensity, rather than to geographical change of place. This view, however, requires to be modified when the facts of distribution within each Province are examined in detail. It is then found that in Bengal proper there are districts in which the maximum mortality took place in January, during an outbreak which had probably passed over from December 1872, and that the maxima moved north-westwards from the districts in the delta of the Ganges.

The apparent movement was hence not a progression of the disease, but of the maximum. This point, to which attention has been previously called, may eventually furnish a clue to presumed cases of importation of the disease, by showing that apparent spread of cholera from intercourse is, in all probability, due to increase of intensity during which a greater number of persons are attacked in a given time.

The eastern districts of the North-West Provinces, 11 in number, afford further illustration of this point. In January, 4 districts only were attacked; in February, 8; in March, 9; and all were attacked in April. This was the maximum period round Calcutta. But in these North-West districts the maxima were between May and September, when cholera had declined in the delta, clearly showing that there was a movement of the maxima towards the North-West. This law of maximum held good in the North-West Provinces generally, except in Kumaon, where the maximum continued from February to June contemporaneously with the maxima, not in the North-West Provinces, but in the Ganges delta, between which and Kumaon all the other districts of the North-West Provinces and Oude are situated.

The maximum period in Oude districts was the same as in those of the North-West Provinces, in some of them passing on to December.

The Punjab epidemic consisted of scattered cases occurring from January onwards.

There are 21 districts in the Central Provinces, in 7 of which there were deaths from cholera.

The most important outbreak, giving rise to 309 deaths, took place in Sumbulpur district, chiefly in February, March, and April, but also in September and October. The earlier outbreak was supposed to be due to importation. On comparing the dates of this outbreak with the statistical facts in the three adjoining districts of Bengal, it is found that there were two epidemic outbreaks in these districts, Balasore, Cuttack, and Pooree, and that the first of these corresponded in time with the Sumbulpur epidemic, namely, February, March and April.

The outbreaks in Madras and Bombay were so scattered as scarcely to call for remark.

The epidemic in Burmah was a severe one. It corresponded in time and in intensity to the epidemic in Lower Bengal, but it was not continuous with it in space. The three districts of Burmah nearest Bengal escaped almost entirely, and cholera broke out in its epidemic form in January at Rangoon, and southwards in January, and further north not till February and March. Its first point of attack was about 350 miles from Bengal. Probably it was part of a more extensive epidemic affecting Burmah to the eastwards.

9. The following abstract shows the relation between cholera among British troops and among the civil population of districts within which the stations are situated:—

District.	Date of First Death.	Total Deaths.	Stations.	Date of First Death among Troops.	Total Deaths among Troops.
24-Pergunnahs ... Calcutta ... ... Howrah	January ...	4,830	Fort William ...	June ...	1
Patna	January ...	2,515	Dinapore ...	April ...	1
Benares	January ...	1,738	Benares ...	May ...	2
Fyzabad	March ...	106	Fyzabad ...	November (case) ...	None.
Lucknow	January ...	145	Lucknow ...	September ...	13
Seetapore	April ...	15	Seetapore ...	August (case) ...	None.
Cawnpore	February ...	149	Cawnpore ...	August ...	5
Allahabad	January ...	876	Allahabad ...	June ...	5
Meerut	January ...	53	Meerut ...	October ...	1
Jubbulpore ...	February ...	2	Jubbulpore ...	September ...	4
Umballa	April ...	6	Umballa ...	September (case) ...	None.
Tonghoo	March ...	325	Tonghoo ...	April (case) ...	None.
Thyetmyo	March ...	920	Thyetmyo ...	April ...	12

There were cholera cases at 13 stations of British troops. In every case the disease existed among the surrounding Native population. In two instances (in Burmah), the troops were attacked within a month after the civil population. In one instance, the interval was three months; in three instances, 5 months; in two instances, 4 months; in one, 6 months; in another case, 7 months; in two, 8; and in one the interval was 9 months.

These data show anew that before cholera attacks British troops in any district, it may have existed for months among the surrounding population, and that, as intercourse throughout the districts and stations remained the same as usual, it can scarcely be affirmed that the facts prove importation of cholera into the stations.

Thus far the statistical evidence appears to lead, but it would be very important to inquire more closely into the history of cases at the stations, to show distinctly that there either was or was not a transfer of the disease from people outside to troops affected in barracks.

10. There were 44 deaths from cholera among Native troops serving in Bengal Presidency.

The death-rate was considerably in excess of the death-rate among British troops. Most of the deaths took place at stations in Lower and Eastern Bengal, and the times of attack corresponded closely with the periods of greatest intensity in the districts.

11. Among the jail population cholera attacks exhibited a similar relation in time to attacks among the Native population; but a far larger proportion of jails were attacked than of stations, and the death-rates were very much higher.

Dr. Bryden's tables are confined to the jail population of Bengal Presidency, and the outbreak was confined almost entirely to jails to the eastward and south-eastward of Allahabad.

There are 40 jails in the upper portion of the attacked region, having a population of 23,667. Twenty jails were invaded by cholera, and 95 prisoners died, equal to a death-rate of 4·02 per 1,000.

In Lower and Eastern Bengal 28 jails out of 48 were invaded. The jail population amounted to 16,174, of whom 104 died, equal to a death-rate of 6·44 per 1,000. In this instance also the disease was most severe in those parts where the general cholera death-rate was highest among the civil population.

Of the three groups, *viz.*, British troops, Native troops, and jails, the disease existed in force among the civil population before any of them furnished cases of cholera. It is to be hoped that the jail reports may give detailed accounts of each outbreak, and of the causes to which it ought to be attributed.

Some explanation is wanted of the fact that prisoners in parts of the country where cholera pevailed have suffered so much more than either British or Native troops.

12. Orders were issued for tracing the history of attacks among the troops, but the results as a whole were not deduced at the date of Dr. Cuningham's report. Dr. Cuningham says that, so far as he had had opportunity of studying the history of these attacks, there was an absence of evidence to prove that the disease was due to importation, "nor has a single fact been adduced to support the idea that the disease once introduced spread by contagion."

13. The facts and deductions in Dr. Cuningham's report for 1872 having been called in question by those who have adopted the theory of contagion as affording an adequate explanation of the spread of an epidemic, and to enable any corrections in fact to be made, copies of the report of 1872 were widely circulated, and specially sent to Medical Officers of both British and Indian regiments, "so that errors might be pointed out and rectified." The result, Dr. Cuningham says, "has been very satisfactory; no mistake on any important matter of fact has been brought to notice, nor has any additional information of value been furnished. There is no reason, therefore, to alter the account then given of the epidemic of that year, or to modify the general conclusions which were expressed regarding it."

These conclusions may be briefly summarized as follows:—

(1.) If human intercourse plays any part in disseminating cholera, "it must be a very secondary part."

(2.) That the immunity of attendants on cholera cases and the facts of outbreaks are opposed to the view that this disease is spread from the sick to the healthy.

(3.) That facts cannot be explained on the theory that cholera is due to water tainted by cholera discharges.

(4.) That there is no evidence to support the theory of multiplication of poison in persons attacked with cholera, or that the disease is spread by choleraic excreta.

(5.) That cholera in India appears to be due to certain conditions of air and soil, or both, apparently of local character, "and that the great danger arises from exposure to these conditions, and not to exposure to any emanations from the sick."

(6.) That, even on the assumption that cholera is contagious, the application of quarantine would be impracticable and injurious.

(7.) That the great safeguards against cholera are sanitary improvements, directed not against any one assumed danger (such for instance as keeping choleraic fluids out of water, to the neglect of ensuring that water is kept pure from other putrescing matters), but directed to the removal of all local disease causes.

14. It would have been more satisfactory if the results of the Indian cholera investigation had, at the same time, placed the doctrine in regard to cholera and measures required to cope with the disease on an absolutely scientific basis. This position has not yet been gained, and until it has been gained, and seeing that active measures must be taken to deal with cholera wherever it threatens to come, there is no other safe course to follow than to rely on the results of observation and experience.

These are unquestionably unfavourable to any dependence being placed on internal quarantine. Whatever truth there may be in the theory of cholera communicability, it cannot, from experience gained up to the present time, be made the basis of measures for protecting Indian stations, still less native communities.

The only alternative is to improve the sanitary condition of both troops and people. Every fresh experience tends to show that sanitary measures are the only safe-guards in which any trust can be placed, and that to transfer that trust to cordons would simply be to surrender to the enemy. Further investigations may possibly lead to better knowledge of the development and extension of cholera, but until this result is attained no practical account can be taken of it.

15. During 1873 there were registered 237,835 deaths from small-pox, a number considerably below the truth, as the registration of deaths in Bengal "is still most defective." The mortality to population varied between ·52 and 3·81 per 1,000.

The lowest of these rates was in Burmah, where the registration is allowed to be most defective, but the lowest death-rate in India, namely, ·61 per 1,000, was in Bombay Presidency, where the most complete system of vaccination is in force.

There were 11 small-pox deaths among British troops in India, a mortality of ·19 per 1,000, which may be taken as collateral evidence of the efficiency of vaccination as a preventive measure. The great mortality among the civil population points not only to the necessity for extending vaccination, but for pressing forward sanitary improvements.

16. Deaths from fevers registered among the civil population were 1,647,411, an enormous mortality were it all due to the registered cause. Facts lately brought to light show that many other diseases are classed as fevers in the death returns; but making any reasonable deduction on this account, there can be no doubt of the great loss of life due to malarial causes. What has been often said with reference to these fevers may be here repeated, *viz.*, that they prove the existence of bad land drainage for agriculture, bad culinary water, and general sanitary defects in villages and houses.

There is no remedy for fevers, the scourges of India, except by remedying these evils. As already shown, these malarial fevers are a serious cause of inefficiency in the British Army serving in India.

The admissions from them in 1873 were as follow :—

Bengal Army	516	per 1,000.
Madras "	236	"
Bombay "	486	"
All India	456	"

Forty-five and a half per cent. of the British force passed through hospital for malarial fevers in 1873.

17. Enteric fever cases occurred in 44 out of 93 stations of British troops scattered all over India. In 1873 there were among British troops in—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Bengal Presidency	144	56
Madras "	49	9
Bombay "	17	14
All India ...	210	79

Calculated on the strength, the ratios of attacks and deaths were as follow :—

	Per 1,000 Strength. Cases.	Deaths.
Bengal	3·9	1·53
Madras	4·2	·78
Bombay	1·6	1·31
All India	3·6	1·34

Enteric fever as a death cause attains a new importance when the losses from it are compared with the losses from cholera in 1873, thus :—

Deaths, 1873.

	Enteric Fever.	Cholera.
Bengal	56	33
Madras	9	14
Bombay	14	None.
India	79	47

Until lately, enteric fever was considered to be a new disease imported into India, but there is every reason to believe that this disease has existed in India in past time, although not separated from other fevers of severe type.

Dr. Cuningham has given a table showing the deaths per 1,000 from fevers for a period of 14 years; but enteric fever does not occur in it as a death cause until the last three years of the series. During the first 11 years the deaths are classified as from intermittent, remittent and continued. Now the average death-rate from these three fevers during these 11 years was 3·59 per 1,000.

The last three years in the returns give the death-rates of four fevers, intermittent, remittent and continued, and enteric, the average for which is 3·42 per 1,000. On comparing this ratio with the ratio 3·59 for the three older fevers, it appears in the highest degree probable that among them there were cases now separated as "enteric."

A similar change has passed over the nomenclature of fevers among Native troops. Formerly natives of India were supposed to enjoy immunity from "typhoid," but since attention has been more closely directed to the subject, this is not found to be the case. In the statistics of 1872 enteric fever first makes its appearance as a death cause in the Native Army, in which year there were seven cases and four deaths. In 1873 the number had risen to 18, and the deaths to 10. Enteric fever has also been detected among the civil population.

There have been difficulties in diagnosis, partly arising from the darkness of the skin among natives. But the fact must henceforth be admitted, and the apparently anomalous circumstance of the existence of causes of enteric fever in great intensity without producing their characteristic effects on local fevers will cease to exist.

The practical result of this discovery is that increased vigilance is required in dealing with all local sanitary defects connected in any way with the presence of putrescing matters in air, earth, or water, and it points also to the absolute necessity of cleansing and improving all bazars and native towns to which British troops have access.

18. There was a lower death-rate in 1873 from sun-stroke and apoplexy, dysentery, and diarrhœa than there was in 1872 among British troops. At the same time, in 1873 no fewer than 217,448 deaths from bowel complaints were registered among the civil population.

The highest ratio, 2·58 per 1,000, was attained in the Central Provinces, the lowest, ·31, in Oude.

One satisfactory circumstance connected with the personal hygiene of British troops serving in India was the reduction of deaths from delirium tremens. There were five deaths from this cause in the whole Indian Army, equal to a death-rate of ·09 per 1,000, but unfortunately the statistics show that eight men died while drunk, and that five were suffocated while drunk. The deaths from drink directly were thus 18, which may be compared with the 47 deaths from cholera during the same year.

If it were possible to separate in the returns deaths indirectly caused or hastened by intemperate habits,—diseases of the heart and blood vessels, hepatic and cephalic diseases,—it would be found that the alcoholic mortality is becoming a more predominant cause of loss than it has been comparatively in past times.

19. Dr. Cuningham gives data to prove that the amount of venereal disease among the British troops in Bengal Presidency had undergone a considerable reduction in 1873.

The admissions per 1,000 for the last five years have been :—

1869	200	1872	190
1870	202	1873	167
1871	208		

But comparative statistics of lock-hospital stations render it difficult to assign this reduction purely to the influence of these hospitals.

Thus Dr. Cuningham gives the statistics for three groups of stations for 1872 and 1873, distinguishing those stations at which there are no lock-hospitals from those where such hospitals have been in operation, and dividing the stations at which there has been an increase of admissions from those where there has been a reduction.

There are ten stations without lock-hospitals, and, by dividing the sum of admissions per 1,000 by the number of stations, it appears that the average admissions at these ten stations amounted to 148 per 1,000 in 1873, as against 119 per 1,000 in 1872.

There are 45 stations protected by lock-hospitals, at 17 of which there was increase of admissions in 1873 over 1872, while at 28 stations there was a reduction. By applying the same method with these stations, it is found that at the stations showing increase the admissions in 1873 were 198 per 1,000, as against 127 per 1,000 in 1872. At 28 stations showing a decrease, the admissions per 1,000 were 141 in 1873, as against 201 in the preceding year.

On comparing the results for two years at 45 protected stations and 10 unprotected stations, the figures per 1,000 stand as follow :—

	1872.	1873.
45 protected stations	173	163
10 unprotected stations	119	148

The ratios of admissions per 1,000 for the two years would thus be represented by the figures :—

336 for protected stations and
267 for unprotected stations.

The data, although only approximate, appear to show that there is some law of increase and diminution of venereal cases apart from the action of lock-hospitals.

Attention has been called to this point in previous papers as one requiring investigation, but there can be no doubt of the decreased admission rate generally, from whatever causes it may have arisen. The result is, at least, not opposed to the influence of lock-hospitals.

Referring to these reductions, Dr. Cuningham says that, "while the results of 1873 are certainly encouraging, especially in the decided diminution of the graver forms of venereal disease, it must be admitted that much remains to be done in order to render the rules really effective. On this point I have considered the various statements and suggestions which have been made either by medical officers or by the authorities, both civil and military, through whose hands their reports have passed. The great evil to be dealt with is unlicensed prostitution. . . . Detective police have been found useful in one place, while in another they have been discharged as useless. The same may be said of detective dhaies."

But he adds that, on the whole, the authorities have endeavoured to diminish the evil with a considerable measure of success.

20. Experience with new regiments in 1873 suggests a few important practical considerations. Out of an average strength of 4,608 men newly arrived, there were 102 deaths = 22·14 per 1,000. Of these deaths, 38 were due to enteric fever, and probably one or two more;

18 men died of hepatitis, and 10 of apoplexy. The following table, extracted from the report, shows the effect of new arrivals :—

	Deaths per 1,000.	
	Army of India.	New Regiments, 1873.
Enteric fever	1·34	8·25
Hepatitis	2·33	3·91
Apoplexy	1·29	2·17

Facts of this class show very clearly the necessity, long understood, of making some provision for acclimatising new arrivals in India, before exposing them to the usual risks of service on the plains.

21. The following abstract shows the invaliding for 1873 :—

	Number sent home.		
	For Change.	For Discharge.	Total.
Bengal	976	416	1,392
Madras	498	103	601
Bombay ...	365	76	441
India ...	1,839	595	2,434

As already stated, there were 606 invalids finally discharged at Netley, and a large number of the men sent home had recovered health before arriving in England.

The total loss, permanent and temporary, to the Indian Army is stated by Dr. Cuningham as follows :—

Presidency.	Per 1,000 Average Strength.		
	Died.	Invalided.	Total Loss.
Bengal	15·40	42·16	57·56
Madras	18·29	52·32	70·61
Bombay	11·72	43·67	55·39
India	15·30	44·58	59·88

22. It is very satisfactory to see from the present report that the health of soldiers' families is undergoing improvement, together with the health of troops.

The death-rate among soldiers' wives in 1873 was, for Bengal 22·81, for Madras 14·92, for Bombay 17·11, per 1,000, and for the whole of India 19·92 per 1,000.

The children's death-rate, though still very high, has also undergone marked reduction.

In the whole of India the children's death-rate was, in—

1871	...	...	...	74·21 per 1,000
1872	...	...	...	99·08 " "
1873	...	...	...	60·29 " "

The death-rates in the Presidencies during 1873 were, for Bengal 67·97 per 1,000, Madras 51·39, and Bombay 48·50 per 1,000. It appears that of recent years the death-rate of British population in India has been improving generally. Above one-fourth of all the children's deaths in 1873 took place under six months after birth, and before the expiry of 18 months from birth the death-rate was no less than 69 per cent. of the total deaths. Out of the total of 714 deaths among children, 660 took place under five years of age, proving anew the necessity of better management of children in India.

Bad as is the present state of matters, it is better than it used to be, proving that more care had been taken of the children. The simple fact given in the statistics that out of 714 deaths, 35 only were due to children's epidemics, and 433 to dentition convulsions, tabes, mesenterica, diarrhœa, and anæmia, is enough to show how much must yet be done, by careful nursing, feeding, and domestic management, to reduce the present excessive death rate.

23. The death-rates among British Officers in and out of India in 1873 were—

Officers of British Army	...	...	...	10·23
" Indian "	...	...	...	21·59

The most predominant death causes appear to have been of inflammatory character.

24. There is no reliable statistical record of the health of cantonment population in Bengal Presidency, a deficiency which, it is hoped, will be supplied by more accurate registration.

25. The following account of sanitary progress is given by Dr. Cuningham for the year ending March 31st, 1873 :—

> "At almost every station, works were either in progress or had recently been completed, the object of which was the better health and greater comfort of the European soldier, or the general sanitary improvement of the cantonment. These works were more or less extensive in their character, but chiefly include the completion of barracks and hospitals, the provision of subsidiary buildings, and minor details. In the important matter of water supply progress has not been so rapid as could be desired. In this Presidency, the larger works of Peshawur, Dalhousie, Kohat, and Meean Meer are proceeding, and projects are in hand for Umballa and Delhi."

He states that since 1862-63 the sum of 200,000*l.* has been spent in water supply improvements; not a large amount, considering what has been proved to be the condition of existing water sources at stations of British troops.

The most extensively introduced improvement has been apparently the dry-earth conservancy which has been sanctioned in British regiments as its "superiority has now been established beyond question." In all damp climates, however, the earth has to be dried before use.

26. In Section 2 of Dr. Cuningham's report are discussed the statistics of the Native Army in Bengal Presidency. Dr. Bryden's statement gives the regimental strength of this Army as 44,332; the total deaths, absent and present, as 754, showing a death-rate of 17·01 per 1,000, higher by above 1½ per 1,000 than the death-rate of British troops in Bengal Presidency.

The chief admission causes in all the branches of the Native Army were fevers. These were, for the Regular Army, 676 per 1,000; Central Indian regiments, 306; Punjab Field Force, 875 per 1,000, probably due to the specialities of frontier service; Madras regiments, 384 per 1,000.

In all the branches there was a considerable reduction of admissions from all causes, except in the Madras force.

The highest death-rates were due to respiratory diseases, and to these fever deaths followed next in order.

The following abstract gives the death-rates for the chief diseases in the different branches of the Native Army :—

Diseases.	Deaths per 1,000.			
	Regular Native Army.	Central Indian Regiments.	Punjab Frontier Field Force.	Madras Regiments.
Respiratory diseases ...	3·15	4·50	4·42	1·67
Fevers	2·92	1·80	4·22	1·38
Cholera	1·12	·23	None.	·56
Diarrhœa	1·02	None.	·10	None.
Dysentery	·89	·23	·41	·56
Phthisis	·79	·44	·50	·84
All causes, 1873 ...	13·92	11·26	13·87	7·53

On a former occasion attention was called to the apparent relation between deficient clothing, bad and over-crowded huts, and damp subsoil, and the prevalence of respiratory diseases in the Native Army.

These statistics seem to justify further inquiry into the subject. Fevers, the most prevalent of all diseases, may be conpected with similar local causes. What is wanted is some account of native stations, and the relation of these to prevalent diseases.

27. The third section of the report, devoted to the sanitary condition of jails, gives a very unfavourable account of this important branch of the public service.

The average strength of prisoners during 1873 was 67,037; the deaths were 2,888=43·08 per 1,000. Out of the 2,888 deaths, 199 were due to cholera, 12 to small-pox, 4 to enteric fever, 42 to typhus, 66 to intermittent fever, 255 to remittent and continued fevers, partly caused by "contagious fever," the existence of which in jails ought to be a matter of urgent inquiry with the view of preventing such a state of things. There were 824 deaths from dysentery, and 291 from diarrhœa. If to these be added 22 deaths from spleen disease, we shall find 1,722 out of 2,888 deaths, or nearly 60 per cent., due to zymotic diseases. Respiratory diseases occasioned 469 deaths, and phthisis 156.

It follows that eight-tenths of the mortality in the jails of Bengal Presidency were due to zymotic and chest diseases.

Dr. Bryden has given an instructive table, showing the ratios of mortality in 161 jails, which reveals facts of very considerable importance, inasmuch as they show that the death-rates varied in an extraordinary degree.

For instance, Ajmere Jail, with an average strength for the year of 339, had only 1 death=2·95 per 1,800. The solitary death was due to some respiratory disease. Etah

Jail, with an average population of 252, had 1 death, cause not stated—not zymotic nor respiratory=a rate of 3·97 per 1,000. Furreedpore Jail, 412 prisoners, had 3 deaths=7·8 per 1,000; of these, 1 death was from fever, and 1 from respiratory disease. Etawah Jail, with 291 prisoners, had 1 death from bowel disease, and 1 from spleen disease—2 deaths in all=a rate of 6·87 per 1,000.

A few other jails scattered over Northern and Central India afford death-rates not much above these, but unfortunately they are the exception. In a great number the deaths exceed 25 per 1,000. In many they exceed 50 per 1,000, and in a number of jails the mortality was above 7 per cent.

The following examples will show the rates and their causes in the worst class, beginning with those in which there were no deaths from cholera, and in which the jail population was sufficiently large to enable an approximate death-rate to be deduced.

Delhi Jail, with 316 inmates, shows a death-rate of 56·96 per 1,000, two-thirds of which were due to zymotic and chest diseases.

Umritsur, 701 prisoners, yielded a death-rate of 55·63 per 1,000. Of the 39 deaths, 21 were due to fevers and 10 to chest diseases.

Lahore Central Jail, with 2,224 prisoners, yielded a death-rate of 75·09 per 1,000. There were 167 deaths in all, of which 38 were from fevers, 1 from small-pox, 36 from bowel diseases, 6 from diphtheria, and 79 from respiratory diseases and phthisis, so that, out of 167 deaths, 71 were due to zymotic diseases, and 150 died from these and respiratory diseases conjoined.

Rawulpindee Jail had 963 prisoners of whom 134 died = a death-rate of 13·91 per cent. Fevers occasioned 91 deaths, of which 27 were from "typhus"; neaily 9½ per cent. of the inmates died of fever.

Peshawur Jail, with an average of 533 prisoners, yielded a death-rate of 13½ per cent. Of 72 deaths no fewer than 40 were due to fever, and 6 to bowel diseases.

In none of the jails affected with cholera could it be said that this disease did more than add to an already high death-rate, at least with one or two exceptions, such, for instance, as Rai Bareilly Jail, with 807 inmates, where the death-rate was 37·17 per 1,000, of which cholera supplied 16·11 per 1,000.

Champarun Jail had a death-rate, without cholera, of 110·59; cholera added 36·87 to this raising the mortality to about 14½ per cent.

Gyah Jail had a death-rate of above 13½ per cent. without cholera, to which this disease added about 2 per 1,000. In this case, fevers (3 deaths) and bowel diseases (61 deaths) supplied 64 out of 68 deaths.

Other illustrations of these enormous death-rates could be given, but it may be sufficient to show the great importance of this question to cite the highest death-rate in the returns (except in a very small jail), *viz.*, Bustee, with 444 prisoners, where the death-rate, without cholera, of which there was none, nearly equalled 15 per cent. In this case, out of 66 deaths 46 were due to bowel diseases, and 14 to respiratory diseases.

Dr. Cuningham quotes the opinions of several medical officers on the presumed causes of these death-rates. They resolve themselves mainly into averments that prisoners were unhealthy at the time of admission; "fever-stricken subjects from unhealthy localities"; weeding out young healthy prisoners for transfer, leaving the older and sickly behind; over-crowding of jails; bad site and defective construction of jails.

On reviewing the reports, Dr. Cuningham very properly remarks that "it is not satisfactory to find that, in a year of more than average health throughout the Bengal Presidency, the sickness and mortality among the prisoners have both been higher than in 1869, a year of widespread and severe epidemics. In many jails, they have suffered in common with the general population of the surrounding districts" (which, it may be remarked in passing, ought scarcely to be expected in a properly-constructed jail), "but there is good reason to believe that in others diseases were connected with, or aggravated by, overcrowding and other insanitary conditions. So far as the sanitary administration of jails is concerned, the discovery and removal of these defects—the local disease causes—must be the great object in view."

All this is fully justified by Dr. Bryden's statistics, and it may be added that, after the results obtained from jail improvements in Madras Presidency, mentioned by the Commission on a former memorandum, it would scarcely be fulfilling their duty if the Commissioners did not urge the consideration of the whole subject on the attention of the proper authorities.

27. The concluding section of Dr. Cuningham's report for 1873 is devoted chiefly to the discussion of registration of deaths, which is shewn to be in an unsatisfactory condition. As the Commission has already included this matter in previous papers, it is not necessary to refer to it further than to commend Dr. Cuningham's views to the authorities.

There is, however, one statistical fact to which attention may be directed, namely, that in 1873 no fewer than 21,461 persons died in consequence of snake-bite and the attacks of wild beasts.

The first of these death causes is not given separately, but it may be again suggested whether the proposals of Dr. Fayrer for dealing with this death cause mentioned in other papers might not be tried. Destruction of venomous snakes, and giving the people a pecuniary interest in destroying them, is apparently the only remedy for this scourge.

28. There is only one paragraph in the report, No. 115, devoted to the question of "sanitary progress." It refers to the progress made by municipal bodies, which has been dealt with on other papers; also to the very important works in hand for the more perfect drainage

of canal-irrigated land in the Meerut, Mozuffernugger, and Boolundshuhr districts, for which 45,000*l.* had been allotted.

As a whole, the report shows anew the necessity for sanitary work of a practical character, and it appears at the same time to show that past efforts in this direction have been distinctly followed by improved health.

29. Dr. Cuningham's own report is followed by an Appendix by Drs. Lewis and D. Cunningham, containing further contributions to the cholera inquiry. It consists mainly of an extension and rectification of previous investigations, and the portion of the work to which the present Appendix refers may be said to be tolerably complete.

Sections A and B give the results of a comparative microscopic examination of healthy blood and of blood in cholera. In the latter, the white corpuscles are enormously increased. This will be best seen by placing side by side the columns in two tables describing the amount of white corpuscles :—

Specimen.	Healthy blood.	Blood in cholera.
1	Few	Very abundant.
2	"	" "
3	"	Few.
4	"	Very abundant.
5	"	" "
6	"	" "
7	"	" "
8	"	" "
9	"	" "
10	"	" "
11	"	" "
12	"	Abundant.
13	"	Normal.
14	"	"
15	"	Abundant.
16	"	"
17	"	"
18	"	"

This appears to be the chief element admitting of tabulation. The table from which the third column above is quoted gives the results in 41 specimens of cholera blood taken from 22 cases of cholera, and the second column shows the results in 18 examinations of healthy blood from 10 cases. In two cholera cases only out of 22 did the white corpuscles exist as in normal healthy blood.

In all other instances, they exceeded considerably or greatly the healthy standard. A comparison is given by the reporter between the blood in cholera and in vaccinated persons, which shows that in one case out of five only did the amount of white corpuscles exceed that of healthy blood.

30. The most important modification undergone by the red corpuscles in cholera is a tendency to aggregate in irregular masses, instead of into the normal *rouleaux*, and the ease with which the corpuscles altered their forms on pressure or movement of the fluid. The former of these conditions has been observed in the blood in septicœmia, typhoid, variola, measles, and charbon. The facts appear to point to profound changes in the constitution of the blood in cholera.

31. During these lengthened examinations, lasting over several years, no trace whatever has been found of any organisms in the blood of cholera patients.

The reporters say, in concluding the present inquiry :—"As in all our previous examinations, not the faintest trace of evidence presented itself in favor of the presence of bacteria, or other foreign organisms or germs, in the blood of cholera; all the phenomena observed were ascribable to alterations, relative or absolute, in the normal elements of the blood, not to the presence of any new or extraneous bodies of such a nature as to be detected by microscopical research. We have now examined numerous specimens of blood derived from cases of every degree of severity, and at every stage of the disease, during life and shortly after death, and had the presence of foreign organisms in the blood been essentially related to the disease in one way or other, whether as causes of the diseased condition, or as indications of its existence, it is scarcely conceivable that they should have consistently failed to afford the slightest evidence of their presence. We are well aware that these statements are likely to be received with some incredulity by a very large number of the members of the medical profession, made as they are at a time when views regarding the important, and almost necessary, influence of 'germs,' 'bacteria,' 'microzymes,' &c., in the development of epidemic disease are so widely diffused and so much quoted; but in bringing our examinations of the blood from this point of view to a close we feel bound to state our results and conclusions distinctly."

32. This, then, is the final result of a long and laborious examination of the blood in cholera, extending over a number of years, conducted with great skill, perseverance, and fairness. It disposes once for all of Hallier's and all other cognate theories about the origin of

cholera. Whatever cholera poison may be, it is not an entity which can be brought to light by the most practised observers, armed with the most refined appliances. And this being the case, these theories must henceforth cease to be taken into account as affording any ground for practical action. The hypothetical rice-cholera fungus, which bade so fair to give a clue to preventive measures as to induce the India Office to send the observers to India, is now proved to have been based on no sufficient warrant.

It may be here stated that reports from various regions of India contain detailed observations on Pettenkoffer's theory, which connected cholera with certain conditions of subsoil water. The examination of this theory was also placed in the hands of Drs. Lewis and D. Cunningham by the India Office, but up to the present time the theory has obtained no support from observation. The question, however, is not yet finally disposed of.

33. Besides these two inquiries on account of which Drs. Lewis and Cunningham were specially trained and detailed in India, these gentlemen have continued their investigations on the effects produced on healthy animals by choleraic matters, in order to determine a very important practical point, *viz.*, whether these substances exerted any specific poisonous effect on animals.

In previous reports, a considerable number of observations were recorded which appeared to show that no results were produced by injections of cholera material into the blood and cavities of dogs differing from those caused by similar treatment with healthy excreta.

In one point, however, the experiments were not sufficiently numerous to show the results of injecting perfectly fresh cholera excreta, so as to eliminate from the phenomena everything due to putrescence.

The present report, Part II., supplies the desired information, on the understanding that the question at issue in the experiments is simply whether fresh cholera excreta injected into the blood of animals is capable of producing any appearances which may be fairly classed as choleraic.

Reference must be made to the report for details, and it will be sufficient to give the comparative results of all the experiments hitherto made by the observers, and recorded in the present and preceding reports.

They are all placed together in the following summary table (Table XIX. of the report) :—

Total Experiments on the effect of the introduction of solution of organic substances from various sources into the circulation of Dogs.

Number of Experiments conducted.	Infecting material selected.	Where introduced.	Number affected.	Percentage of affected.
76	Solutions of choleraic evacuations ...	Vein ...	34	44·7
26	Solutions of normal evacuations ...	Vein ...	7	26·9
26	Solutions of various excrementitious matters.	Peritoneum ...	20	76·9
42	Peritonitic exudation	Peritoneum ...	10	18·4

The comparison of most importance to the present object in this table is that showing the proportion of attacks in dogs in which normal and choleraic material were employed. The experiments appear to be sufficiently numerous to show that choleraic material is more potent in its effects than solutions of normal evacuations.

The conclusions drawn from this table by the reporters are as follow :—

"It appears from these results that the dejections of persons suffering from cholera, and also those of persons in good health, when injected into the veins, act in some cases as a poison—have the power of producing a definite effect on the intestinal mucous membrane resulting in a disorganization of its substance.

"The symptoms and pathological changes induced by both varieties of material, the choleraic and non-choleraic, present no differences; but, so far as our experience goes, the proportion of cases in which this result is attained when choleraic fluids are employed is considerably larger than when non-choleraic material is used."

34. An important fact bearing on disinfection by heat is mentioned, *viz.*, that boiling solutions before use did not diminish, if indeed it did not augment, their toxic effect, show- at least that heat is no safeguard. The reporters themselves say :—

"Therefore, until it be proved that living substances can withstand immersion in a fluid at a temperature of 212°F. of some minutes' duration, we have no hesitation in stating that the morbid phenomena which we have observed to follow the introduction into the animal economy of strained solutions of choleraic and normal alvine discharges, and of other decomposing animal substances, are not the result of injection with a material the poisonous properties of which are dependent on its possessing vitality."

35. Up to the present stage of the inquiry the toxic effects of these matters have not been connected with the visible presence of any organization.

Search for bacteria in the fluid of mesenteric glands had the following results: 40 specimens were examined, and in 17 bacteria were present, but 10 of these 17 instances were in healthy dogs. Where organisms were present, "a certain interval of shorter or longer duration had elapsed between death and the examination of the glands."

This time relation existed also in the appearance of bacteria on the mucous membranes and in other tissues, but "this condition, as in the previous cases, occurred without reference to the cause of death, no matter whether the animal had died owing to the introduction of organic fluids into the system, or had been killed whilst in perfect health."

36. The reporters have given in Part III. of their report the results of 21 cases of section of the mesenteric nerves on the escape of fluid into the intestines, in continuation of previous experiments, as follows:—

> "It will be seen that a copious secretion of fluid was the almost invariable result of section of the nerves, entirely independent of the detachment of the epithelial covering of the mucous membrane, but sometimes associated with the occurrence of an exudation of bioplasts upon its surface, and that the secretion occurred as well in cases in which the division of the nerves was complete as when it was only partial."

No similar result was found to follow the section of the sphlanchnic nerves.

37. On reviewing the progress made in this important inquiry at the present date, although much has been added to our knowledge of the microscopic pathology of cholera, the efficient cause has hitherto eluded observation. Profound changes in the vital constitution of the blood have been discovered, mainly, as it appears, in the nature of marked departures *in degree* from conditions in themselves normal.

Important pathological changes have been produced in the intestine canal by injecting solutions of healthy and choleraic excreta into the veins of dogs, but these changes partook little of the phenomena of cholera.

The most marked of these phenomena has apparently been imitated or produced by lesions of the mesenteric nerves. The presence of bacteria and other organisms in the cases experimented on appear to have been due mainly to secondary *post mortem* influences.

38. In former memoranda the Commission, in communication with the Director General and the Professors at Netley Medical School, suggested certain directions in which the inquiry might be extended. After following the same course in the present case, we have agreed on the following points:—

(1.) That the relation of ground water to cholera be finally decided.

(2.) That as the microscopic examination of air and water of localities, and of the blood and other fluids and organs of animals submitted to experiment, have led to certain definite results in a particular direction, which, if pursued, might throw light on the nature of the cause of cholera, we recommend that the observers should pursue their inquiries until they have satisfactorily made out the meaning of the peculiar phenomena of the blood, and of the poisonous effects of the dejections on animals, as recorded in their reports.

(3.) But, in addition, we would suggest whether the time has not now come for extending the sphere of their observations, by attempting to track outbreaks of cholera in special localities, and to determine the reasons of its peculiar occasional localization and rapid spread in some cases.

Up to the present time, no report has been made showing that a strictly scientific investigation had been carried out into the history of cholera such as was contemplated in the instructions drawn up by the Army Sanitary Commission, and this being the case, we are desirous of again calling attention to the points raised in these instructions, leaving the method of inquiry to Drs. Lewis and D. Cunningham themselves.

In conclusion, the Commission beg to express their approval of this report, and its tables and appendices, as affording a large amount of useful and suggestive information.

ARMY SANITARY COMMISSION,
War Office, 26th June 1875.

J. J. FREDERICK,
Secretary.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN THE PUNJAB OF FASL KHARIF, 1874-75.

No. 4839 I, dated 5th November 1875.

From—Captain W. Broadfoot, R. E., Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Punjab, P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch,
To—Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. Dept.

I am desired to forward, for the information of the Government of India, the accompanying Comparative Statements I, II and III of Irrigation Operations in this Province of fasl kharif, 1873-74 and 1874-75. The season of 1874-75 was more favorable, inasmuch as the total result of irrigation, in comparison with the previous year's corresponding crops, shows an increase of 51,871 acres.

2. I am also desired to intimate that in all future Returns Nos. II and III, the total figures under each District and Division for the preceding season will be shown, in order to admit of easy comparison in detail.

STATEMENT No. I.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF, 1874-75.

Comparative Abstract of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of the Punjab.

Zillah.	Area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	Area irrigated.		1874-75 over 1873-74.		Rainfall in kharif months.													
			Kharif, 1874-75.	Kharif, 1873-74.	Increase.	Decrease.	April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		Total.	
							1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8		9		10		11		12		13	
Umballa	1,681,930	945,526	3,265	3,438	...	173	...	...	0·2	1·2	17·0	...	25·3	29·4	9·6	5·6	6·0	11·0	49·9	46·0
Karnal	1,505,920	645,120	33,277	38,178	...	4,901	0·1	0·1	0·9	3·4	6·3	0·7	18·5	20·0	2·0	6·0	6·8	5·5	36·6	35·1
Rohtuk	1,159,680	905,600	32,795	40,003	...	7,208	...	...	...	0·8	6·3	0·4	7·2	11·6	0·4	2·8	2·6	3·3	16·5	20·3
Delhi	41,672	525,255	29,722	40,693	...	10,971	...	...	0·7	2·4	3·0	0·2	10·0	12·4	3·6	4·5	3·6	8·5	24·0	36·6
Hissar	2,265,428	1,346,836	38,815	29,135	9,680	...	0·2	...	0·7	0·9	1·9	0·5	4·3	5·6	1·0	2·8	1·6	2·4	9·3	12·6
Jhind	...	...	21,690	20,161	1,529	...	...	...	0·5	...	5·2	...	10·0	...	1·0	...	3·9	...	20·8	...
Bikaneer	...	...	546	35	511	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Western Jumna Canal ...	7,427,630	4,368,337	160,110	171,643	11,720	23,253	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gurdaspur	1,116,770	834,474	14,761	19,468	...	4,707	0·1	...	...	1·8	8·3	0·4	11·9	11·3	7·8	3·8	2·4	3·6	30·5	20·9
Amritsar	999,988	708,370	32,304	37,423	...	5,119	0·1	...	...	2·3	3·2	0·2	5·85	4·4	2·9	6·9	0·1	3·9	12·5	17·7
Lahore	2,334,225	985,888	40,148	44,023	...	3,875	1·2	...	...	1·7	3·6	0·2	7·5	7·6	4·7	7·1	8·9	8·1	16·9	24·6
Total, Bari Doab Canal ...	4,450,983	2,528,732	87,213	100,914	...	13,701	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lahore	Given above.		5,177	3,762	1,415	...	...	...	...	1·00	1·90	0·20	5·03	4·15	1·60	1·45	...	0·50	8·55	7·30
Montgomery	1,244,428	538,240	44,572	30,173	14,399	...	...	...	...	0·50	1·70	...	2·90	1·60	1·20	2·80	1·20	...	7·00	4·90
Multan	3,764,188	624,434	163,605	108,528	55,077	...	...	0·33	...	3·10	...	0·16	5·15	1·77	2·02	2·03	1·93	0·01	9·11	8·40
Total, Inundation Canals ...	5,008,616	1,162,674	213,354	142,463	70,891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dehra Gazi Khan, Indus Canals	1,484,332	234,968	121,804	115,590	6,214	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	18,371,561	8,294,711	582,481	530,610	88,825	36,954	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

W. BROADFOOT, *Captain, R. E.,*
Asst. Secy. to Govt. of Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

STATEMENT No. II.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF, 1874-75.

Crops.	Umballa.	Karnal.	Rohtuk.	Delhi.	Hissar.	Jhind.	Bikaneer.	Gurdaspur.	Amritsar.	Lahore.	Multan.	Dehra Gazi Khan.	Montgomery.	Total.	Grand Total.
1.—Gardens and orchards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	498	514	668	337	47	2,163	2,163
2.—Sugarcane	687	6,699	12,482	11,606	98	1,865	...	4,762	3,021	1,118	3,496	26	57	45,917	45,917
3.—Cereal grains—															
(a).—Rice I	2,518	18,566	5,382	10,911	6,359	6,291	...	7,468	13,960	6,347	9,563	9,829	8,763	105,967	252,974
(b).—Bajra and jowar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,303	4,158	8,014	58,624	54,229	4,572	130,900	
(c).—Maize	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154	2,472	6,454	140	...	445	9,665	
(d).—Other grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	257	1,419	211	...	4,550	6,442	
4.—Pulses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428	410	277	583	1,698	1,698
5.—Fodder crops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,971	...	6,323	8,405	16,699	16,699
6.—Fibres—															
(a).—Cotton	5	4,665	12,346	2,830	25,786	12,204	397	871	4,314	13,325	30,480	29,934	13,640	150,797	151,086
(b).—Other fibres ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	87	96	...	...	104	289	
7.—Dyes—															
(a).—Indigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51,339	14,953	38	66,390	66,390
(b).—Other dyes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8.—Drugs—															
(a).—Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
(b).—Other drugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	156	122	...	...	14	300	
9.—Oil-seeds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	285	395	3,949	610	1,900	7,143	7,143
10.—Miscellaneous	55	3,347	2,585	4,375	6,572	1,330	149	69	2,653	5,122	4,665	1,073	1,098	33,093	33,093
Fallow Lands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	443	...	...	4,203	356	5,018	5,018
Total Kharif, 1874-75 ...	3,265	33,277	32,795	29,722	38,815	21,690	546	14,761	32,304	45,325	163,605	121,804	44,572	582,481	582,481
Total Kharif, 1873-74 ...														520,610	520,610

W. BROADFOOT, *Captain, R. E.,*
Asst. Secy. to Govt. of Punjab, P. W. D., Irrign. Branch.

GENERAL STATEMENT No. III.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF, 1874-75.

Statement in acres of crops irrigated in Canal Divisions.

Description of Crops.	Western Jumna Canal.			Bari Doab Canal.		Total Western Jumna Canal.	Total Bari Doab Canal.	Upper Sutlej Division, Inundation Canal.	Lower Sutlej and Chenab Division, Inundation Canals.	Dehra Gazi Khan, Indus Canals.	Total.	Grand Total.
	Karnal Division.	Hansi Division.	Delhi Division.	1st Division.	2nd Division.							
1.—Gardens and orchards	...	...	...	92	1,019	...	1,111	47	668	337	2,163	2,163
2.—Sugarcane	1,151	13,227	19,059	4,388	4,512	33,437	8,900	57	3,496	26	45,917	45,917
3.—Cereal grains—												
(a).—Rice	10,890	25,383	13,754	6,072	21,568	50,027	27,640	8,898	9,563	9,839	105,967	
(b).—Bajra and jowar	...	...	...	1,150	11,790	...	12,940	5,106	58,625	54,229	130,900	252,974
(c).—Maize	...	...	...	...	8,530	...	8,530	994	141	...	9,665	
(d).—Other grains	...	...	...	...	979	...	979	5,253	210	...	6,442	
4.—Pulses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,010	411	277	1,698	1,698
5.—Fodder crop	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,377	...	6,323	16,699	16,699
6.—Fibres—												
(a).—Cotton	278	51,309	6,646	784	16,925	58,233	17,709	14,441	30,480	29,934	150,797	151,086
(b).—Other fibres	...	...	...	...	178	...	178	111	...	...	289	
7.—Dyes—												
(a).—Indigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	51,399	14,953	66,390	66,390
(b).—Other dyes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8.—Drugs—												
(a).—Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
(b).—Other drugs	...	...	...	...	286	...	286	14	...	...	300	
9.—Oil-seeds	...	...	...	...	366	...	366	2,218	3,949	610	7,143	7,143
10.—Miscellaneous	1,926	11,089	5,398	...	8,116	18,413	8,116	828	4,653	1,073	33,093	33,093
Fallow Lands	...	...	...	...	458	...	458	357	...	4,203	5,018	5,018
Total, 1874-75 ...	14,245	101,008	44,857	12,486	74,727	160,110	87,213	49,749	163,605	121,804	582,481	582,481
Total 1873-74 ...											530,610	530,610

W. BROADFOOT, *Captain, R. E.,*
Asst. Secy. to Govt. of Punjab, P. W. D., Irrign. Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Comparative Abstract of Traffic on Indian Railways for the first, second, and third quarters of 1874 and 1875.

Quarters.	East Indian. Main Line.		East Indian. Jubbulpore Line.		Eastern Bengal.		Oudh and Rohilkund.		Sindh, Punjab and Delhi.		Madras.		South Indian.		Great Indian Peninsula.		Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	
	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875
FIRST QUARTER.																		
Total earnings ... £	a 967,806	a 708,685	60,539	60,831	a 91,227	a 66,433	41,169	69,458	b 206,136	b 153,634	134,318	120,783	21,221	21,804	634,358	674,170	145,290	167,006
Mean mileage open ... No.	1,280	1,280	224	224	158	158	515	540	672	676	858	858	187	186	1,266	1,266	412	429
Average receipt per week ... £	73,985	54,514	4,667	4,679	7,017	5,110	3,167	5,343	15,895	11,810	10,332	10,753	1,632	1,677	48,789	51,849	11,176	12,847
Average receipt per week per mile open ... £	57·8	42·6	20·8	20·9	44·4	32·3	6·1	9·9	23·6	17·4	12·0	12·5	8·7	9·0	38·5	41·0	27·1	29·9
SECOND QUARTER.																		
Total earnings ... £	d 968,408	d 630,546	96,639	42,441	c 76,877	c 61,804	54,830	78,679	b 206,890	b 164,110	127,893	149,615	22,676	24,658	502,186	531,798	201,760	193,482
Mean mileage open ... No.	1,280	1,280	224	224	158	158	537	540	673	676	858	858	187	186	1,266	1,266	427	429
Average receipt per week ... £	e 76,108	48,519	7,434	3,649	5,914	4,754	4,225	6,045	15,838	12,624	9,838	11,501	1,744	1,897	38,630	40,907	15,520	14,884
Average receipt per week per mile open ... £	59·5	37·9	33·2	16·3	37·4	30·1	7·9	11·2	23·5	18·7	11·5	13·4	9·3	10·2	30·5	32·3	36·3	34·7
THIRD QUARTER.																		
Total earnings ... £	585,990	475,822	29,419	24,332	a 63,283	a 67,906	41,814	52,656	b 129,812	b 138,861	140,197	142,971	24,638	24,319	245,825	267,022	69,387	68,608
Mean mileage open ... No.	1,280	1,280	224	224	158	158	540	544	673	676	858	858	187	218	1,266	1,266	429	429
Average receipt per week ... £	45,076	36,602	2,263	1,872	6,406	5,228	3,116	4,050	9,986	9,143	10,784	10,988	1,888	1,871	18,910	20,540	5,261	5,278
Average receipt per week per mile open ... £	35·2	28·6	10·1	8·4	40·5	33·1	6·0	7·4	14·8	13·7	12·6	12·8	10·1	8·6	14·9	16·2	12·3	12·3

Quarters.	Calcutta and South-Eastern (State).		Nizbatee (State).		Rajpootana (State).		Holkar (State).		Khandesh (State).		Conjeeveeram (State).		Wardah Valley (State).		Nizam's (State).		Tirhoot (State).		Punjab Northern (State).		Total.	
	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875
FIRST QUARTER.																						
Total earnings ... £	2,047	2,812	2,292	2,386	7,568	39,602	f 792	7,265	1,641	2,360	1,360	2,604	731	1,235	...	11,354	...	1,555	...	...	2,313,728	2,133,626
Mean mileage open ... No.	28	28	27	27	93	303	33	53	8	8	6	6	18	18	...	121	...	44	...	...	5,785	6,227
Average receipt per week ... £	219	216	176	184	583	3,046	94	569	126	182	107	200	57	95	...	939	...	136	...	...	177,979	164,725
Average receipt per week per mile open ... £	7·8	7·7	6·5	6·8	6·3	10·0	2·8	10·7	15·7	22·9	17·8	33·3	4·9	5·3	...	7·8	...	3·1	...	...	30·8	30·4
SECOND QUARTER.																						
Total earnings ... £	2,737	2,764	2,412	2,062	13,373	46,474	2,371	10,974	e 788	1,556	776	1,703	f 904	f 1,063	...	12,011	...	h 2,487	...	i 4,149	2,301,580	1,967,576
Mean mileage open ... No.	28	28	27	27	181	330	37	57	8	8	6	6	18	18	...	121	...	44	...	62	5,889	6,318
Average receipt per week ... £	211	213	186	159	1,029	3,575	175	844	71	120	60	131	93	97	...	924	...	228	...	381	177,046	151,352
Average receipt per week per mile open ... £	7·5	7·6	6·9	5·9	5·6	10·8	4·7	14·8	8·9	15·0	10·0	21·8	5·2	5·4	...	7·6	...	5·4	...	6·1	30·1	24·0
THIRD QUARTER.																						
Total earnings ... £	2,019	2,239	1,915	1,765	13,210	32,028	2,184	7,143	...	...	j 463	654	...	k 1	...	10,238	...	l 1	...	5,973	1,360,018	1,300,287
Mean mileage open ... No.	28	28	27	27	177	363	37	57	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	121	...	12	...	62	5,900	6,300
Average receipt per week ... £	155	171	147	136	1,016	2,464	168	550	...	...	36	50	...	...	...	788	...	...	...	306	105,312	100,042
Average receipt per week per mile open ... £	5·5	6·1	5·4	5·0	5·7	6·8	4·5	9·6	...	...	6·0	8·3	...	...	...	6·5	...	...	...	4·9	17·9	15·4

(a) Exclusive of steamer earnings.
(b) Inclusive of Indus Flotilla earnings.
(c) Receipts for two months.
(d) Inclusive of steamer earnings.
(e) Receipts for two months and fourteen days.
(f) Receipts for two months and fifteen days.
(g) Receipts for two months and twenty-one days.
(h) Receipts for two months and twelve days.
(i) Receipts for two months and nineteen days.
(j) Lines closed.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES UP TO 31st OCTOBER 1875.

Canal Divisions.	Water distributed during October 1875. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge in feet. Full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Gross Consumption. Cubic feet per second. Allotted discharge.	Actual average throughout.	Total Area of Irrigation during Current Fasl.
Ganges Canal.					
Northern ...	10·00	...	740	...	26,296
Meerut ...	8·30	...	969	...	44,625
Anúpshahr ...	6·80	...	700	...	22,341
Bulandshahr ...	7·35	...	972	...	46,147
Aligarh ...	5·50	...	994	...	61,854
Etáwah ...	4·80	...	771	...	51,631
Cawnpore ...	6·20	...	958	...	45,486
Total Ganges Canal ...	...	...	6,104	...	298,380
Eastern Jumna Canal ...	5·20	1·00	3,250	190	80,899
Dún Canals ...	...	...	...	78	6,010
Rohilkhand ...	...	...	...	85	12,859
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works ...	...	...	...	...	515
1st Division, Agra Canal ...	...	4·73	...	170	2,218
2nd do. do. ...	...	...	...	...	2,679
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	403,560

Navigation Returns, Ganges Canal. Principal Items of Traffic. Nature of Traffic.	Up. Mds.	Up. No.	Down. Mds.	Down. No.	Total Up and Down. Mds.	Total Up and Down. No.
Grains:—						
Wheat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy or Dhán ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bejhar (or mixed grain)...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Juar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bájra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize (or Indian corn)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil-seeds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Building Materials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Firewood ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamboos ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timber ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Live-stock ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total during corresponding period of last year.	1,108	2	8,370	46	9,478	...
Increase ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease ...	1,108	2	8,370	46	9,478	...

Land Irrigated (approximate). Zila.	Acres.	Rainfall. Total from 1st April to 31st October 1875.	Average of ten previous years for same period.
Saháranpur ...	40,295	30·4	34·2
Muzaffarnagar ...	59,253	31·0	27·8
Meerut ...	76,919	32·3	25·9
Bulandshahr ...	46,916	35·1	24·8
Aligarh ...	38,186	21·6	24·9
Muttra ...	1,688	25·0	29·0
Agra ...	9,546	27·5	28·5
Etah ...	8,309	18·3	27·2
Mainpuri ...	22,0·3	35·5	33·7
Fatehgarh ...	10,404	26·4	32·6
Etáwah ...	28,435	28·4	34·7
Cawnpore ...	40,067	28·0	31·7
Dehra Dún ...	6,010	71·4	73·1
Bijnor ...	1,139	47·0	35·7
Tarái ...	3,391	41·7	49·9
Bareilly ...	8,329	45·9	42·6
Jhánsi ...	320	24·3	41·3
Hamírpur ...	195	35·2	37·5
Delhi ...	20	...	...
Gurgáon ...	2,135	...	...
Total ...	403,560	...	...
Total for the same period last year	353,861	...	...
Increase ...	49,699	...	...

Remarks.

Ganges Canal.—The canal opened on the 20th of the month. No demands for irrigation were made during the month except in Cawnpore for rice.

Eastern Jumna Canal.—Canal was closed to the 26th of the month, from which date to the 31st a little water was run for the corn mills.

Dún Canals.—A little irrigation was effected, but for rabi corps only.

Agra Canal.—Ditto.

Rohilkhand.—Nearly as much irrigation was effected this month as in all previous months together of this fasl.

Bundelkhand.—No remarks.

Traffic.—*Nil.* The water was too low for navigation.

ALLAHABAD,
The 2nd December 1875.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P., P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of Sea Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first eight months of the official year 1875-76 *and of the four previous years.*

Presidencies and Provinces.		FOR THE MONTHS APRIL TO NOVEMBER.														
		1871-72.			1872-73.			1873-74.			1874-75.			1875-76.		
		Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
BENGAL ...	Gross ...	56,03,784	13,50,220	69,54,004	57,37,211	14,89,217	72,26,428	53,54,474	10,81,430	64,35,904	60,45,673	8,38,309	68,83,982	59,17,727	9,28,026	68,45,753
	Nett ...	...	...	68,84,224	...	...	71,46,866	...	...	63,83,797	...	...	68,22,149	58,90,974	9,07,064	67,98,038
BOMBAY ...	Gross ...	36,92,260	2,46,968	39,39,228	34,93,764	2,01,927	36,95,691	35,62,121	1,97,060	37,59,181	36,39,683	2,43,230	38,82,913	37,01,889	3,04,005	40,05,894
	Nett ...	...	...	36,96,821	...	...	33,48,392	...	...	35,38,963	...	...	36,25,578	36,95,542	2,97,166	39,92,708
SIND ...	Gross ...	1,72,982	1,16,987	2,89,969	1,54,264	1,48,904	3,03,168	1,46,242	77,035	2,23,277	1,25,800	87,062	2,12,862	1,55,180	99,646	2,54,826
	Nett ...	...	...	2,89,178	...	...	3,02,511	...	...	2,21,779	...	...	2,10,236	1,49,567	95,964	2,45,531
MADRAS ...	Gross ...	10,40,685	7,95,145	18,35,830	10,24,164	6,28,174	16,52,338	11,16,690	7,83,740	19,00,430	11,26,141	7,48,764	18,74,905	12,09,181	6,64,861	18,74,042
	Nett ...	...	...	18,00,257	...	...	16,27,383	...	...	18,72,999	...	...	18,40,903	11,96,340	6,60,172	18,56,512
B. BURMA	Gross ...	3,86,956	12,22,756	16,09,712	5,16,340	21,66,984	26,83,324	5,31,357	16,34,941	21,66,298	7,18,203	11,64,030	18,82,233	5,80,521	19,53,774	25,34,295
	Nett ...	...	...	16,01,681	...	...	26,46,542	...	...	21,06,888	...	...	17,87,665	5,75,641	18,66,324	24,41,965
TOTAL ...	GROSS...	1,08,96,667	37,32,076	1,46,28,743	1,09,25,743	46,35,206	1,55,60,949	1,07,10,884	37,74,206	1,44,85,090	1,16,55,500	30,81,395	1,47,36,895	1,15,64,498	39,50,312	1,55,14,810
	NETT ...	...	...	1,42,72,161	...	...	1,50,71,694	...	...	1,41,24,426	...	...	1,42,86,531	1,15,08,064	38,26,690	1,53,34,754

N. B.—1. The nett collections for years previous to 1875-76 cannot be separately given for Imports and Exports, as in the returns furnished by Local Governments refunds and drawbacks on Imports and Exports are not distinguished.

2. The figures for British Burma for 1875-76 include collections at *Tavoy* and *Mergui* for the months of *April* to *October* only.

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Return showing the Quantities of Cotton exported from the several Ports of India to British and Foreign Countries during the month of November 1875.

Names of Ports in India whence Cotton is exported.		QUANTITIES OF COTTON EXPORTED TO																					
		United Kingdom.		Austria.		France.		Italy.		Russia.		Arabia.		Ceylon.		China Hong-Kong.		Straits Settlements.		Totals.	
		Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
BENGAL ...	Calcutta ...	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		9,002	0	126	0	9,728	0
	Balasore ...	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Chittagong ...	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Cuttack ...	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Pooree ...	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
BOMBAY AND SIND ...	Bombay ...	34,101	0	21,475	0	1,928	0	10,832	0	1,400	0	91	0	...		16,527	0	...		86,354	0
	Kurrachee ...	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		2,212	0	...		2,212	0
	Carwar ...	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Vingorla ...	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Viziadroog ...	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
MADRAS ...	Madras ...	29,333	4	...		...		...		...		...		...		2,434	92	...		31,767	96
	Beypore, Malabar District ...	129	52	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		129	52
	Coconada, Gôdavery District ...	6,685	80	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		6,685	80
	Ganjam ...	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Ports of Kistna District ...	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Ports of Madura do. ...	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Ports of South Arcot District ...	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Ports of Tanjore do. ...	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Ports of Vizagapatam do. ...	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Tuticorin, Tinnevelly do. ...	...		1,366	16	...		6,428	76	...		...		314	66	10,451	88	...		18,561	22
B. BURMA ...	Rangoon ...	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		11,405	28	11,405	28
	Akyab ...	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Kyouk Phyoo ...	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Moulmein ...	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Tavoy ...	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Ports in the Ramree District ...	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
TOTAL ...		70,249	24	22,841	16	1,928	0	17,260	76	1,400	0	91	0	314	66	41,227	68	11,531	28	1,66,843	54

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 16th DECEMBER 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras somewhat scanty rain has fallen in the Northern Districts and Tanjore, none in the Southern: prospects are satisfactory. Good rain has fallen in the Deccan districts of Bombay, in Khandesh and Nasik, and in some districts of Guzerat and the Southern Mahratta country, doing great good to the *rabi*: prospects are generally very good throughout the presidency, including Sind. In the Central Provinces slight showers are reported from a few districts: prospects continue good. In Rajputana some quantity of rain fell in the previous week, not before reported; and in Malwa there appears to have been general and beneficial rain during the week. In Bengal slight rain is reported from Midnapore, Sarun and Chumparun: prospects continue unchanged, and the harvest progresses. From the North-Western Provinces, Oudh and the Punjab no rain is reported to have fallen: prospects are good. Some rain has fallen in parts of Mysore, but the condition of the crops is still indifferent. In Assam no rain is said to have fallen.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (Dec. 16th)	·26 at Masulipatam; ·40 at Sattanapalli; ·5 at Repalli; none elsewhere.	Rain wanted; 2 feet 9 inches water over anicut; canal supply insufficient; standing crops generally good; markets well supplied; prices steady; cholera 3 seizures, 2 deaths in Bander taluk; fever general; mild type small-pox in three taluks; cattle dysentery and epizootic aphtha general; pasture sufficient.
Kurnool (15th)	·045 in one day.	Slight fall in Markapur; none elsewhere; dry crop and paddy harvest continue; outturn generally fair; water and pasture abundant; markets well supplied; prices steady; cholera disappearing; 15 seizures, 3 deaths; fever prevalent; no water over Sunkesala anicut.
Tanjore (16th)	·21 at Negapatam; elsewhere very scanty and partial.	Rivers low; no fresh supply to tanks; water over anicuts none; cultivation wet and dry crops in few localities; standing crops generally good; harvest a few wet and dry crops; yield fair; markets well supplied; prices almost steady; cholera continues, 72 seizures, 63 deaths; cattle disease in some localities, some loss; pasture generally sufficient.
Trichinopoly (15th)	*Nil*	Water supply sufficient; crops good; outturn up to average; markets well supplied; prices of dry grains somewhat fallen in two taluks; cholera slight; condition of cattle good; pasture ample.
Malabar (16th)	*Nil*	Standing crops good, but rain required; markets well supplied; prices steady; bowel complaints in 7 taluks—365 cases, 228 deaths; small-pox, fever and cattle disease slight; pasture good. *General Remarks.*—General prospects satisfactory.
Bombay— (Dec. 16th)		
Sind. (Dec. 15th)		
Kurrachee ...	...	Weather fine; rabi prospects in Sehwan division very favourable; cholera in Keti not spreading—total 13 cases, 7 deaths; usual fevers and colds, also cattle disease; river encroaching on tower of Mánjhand.
Shikarpur ...	...	Fever accompanied by diarrhœa and cramps very prevalent.
Hyderabad ...	...	Fever increasing; weather cold.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Weather mild; prospects of rabi crops good; kharif being harvested; fever decreasing.
Guzerat.		
Ahmedabad ...	...	No change.
Kaira ...	...	Prospects of rabi crops good; 4 cholera cases in Mátar taluka, 3 deaths.
Surat ...	...	Showers of rain at Bárdoli and Mándvi with hail storm; rabi crops good.
Broach ...	...	Slight rain in all talukas except Ankleswar; rabi crops thriving, but slightly injured by rain in Amod and Jambusar; fever continues.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh ...	...	Some damage to kharif crops already harvested, and to unreaped cotton caused by rain in the eastern districts; ague still prevalent; cattle disease in Ráver Peta.
Nasik ...	1·61	Rabi crops improving; fever prevalent in three talukas.
Konkan.		
Tanna ...	...	Reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi nearly completed; outturn of kharif fair; cholera very slight in two villages of Wára taluka.
Deccan.		
Poona ...	0·08	Total rain-fall 34·38; rain, which has fallen in all talukas, has done much good to standing rabi crops, the prospects of which are promising.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Ahmednagar ...	0·78	Rabi crops good, except in two talukas.
Sholapur ...	1·12	Total rain-fall 24·67; crops slightly injured in Sholapur; cholera in Mádha—11 deaths.
Satara ...	0·42	Total rain-fall 53·80; fall of rain seasonable and general; outturn of early crops fair; late crops good.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...	...	Rabi and cotton crops well, except a few cholera cases in Gokák and Sampgaon; cholera has abated.
Dharwar ...	0·10	Total rain-fall 30·61; early crops and public health as before; blight in cotton in Bankápur.
Kanara ...	...	Weather warm; ploughing for second crop continues; 3 cases of cholera.
Kaladgi ...	0·58	Reaping of kharif crops progressing; rabi and cotton crops withering in some places owing to north-east wind; 12 deaths from cholera.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rájkot ...	0·62	Cholera slightly raging in villages of Kotra and Rájkot.
Wadhwán ...	...	Weather cool; 61 cholera cases, 31 fatal.
Baroda ...	...	Wheat and cotton prospects fair.
		General Remarks.—Slight cholera in Keti (Sind), Rájkot, Wadhwán, Kaira and Sholapur; decreasing steadily in the Southern Mahratta Country; fever prevalent in Sind, Guzerat, Khandesh and Nasik; rabi crops generally improved by seasonable showers; prospects fair.
Bengal—(Dec. 16th)		
Chittagong ...	*Nil* (no rain in previous week).	Weather warmer than it should be; heavy dews at night; no change since last report; harvesting is going on; the yield will be throughout the district much less than it ordinarily is, and will in some high lands be hardly worth the reaping; the failure will, however, be only one of the surplus which would have been exported elsewhere; there will remain ample for local wants.
Noakhally ...	*Nil*	Weather fair, wind generally northerly; it was cloudy on the 5th instant; the reaping of the *amun*, or the late rice, continues; sowing of pulses, chilies, &c., has commenced in some places; cholera much prevalent in Begumgunge station; in all other paris it is not so dangerous; no cases of cholera in the town.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, very cold at night; cotton is still being collected, and mustard sown.
Hill Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Seasonable weather; no change in the state and prospects of the crops.
Backergunge ...	*Nil*	There is no reason to modify previous reports, which were to the effect that the general crop prospects of the district are good; the cutting of the *amun* or late rice has begun; in the thanas of Mathoria and Ghulsakhali insects have done some damage, but from all other places the crop report is favourable; there is and has been for some weeks a good deal of sickness among the people, fever and cholera being the chief diseases; cholera is reported in a sporadic form from the thanas Kotwali, Backergunge, Gaurnadi, Shampkath, Malbaria, Mirzagunge, Dowlutkhan and Baramdi; cattle disease has disappeared.
Furreedpore ...	*Nil*	Weather getting gradually colder; the paddy crops are being reaped; it is reported from Madareepore that in some places in that subdivision the *amun* or late rice is said to have been attacked by insects; cholera still prevails in all the sub-divisions in the district.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Weather still warm; state of the crops is good; health improving.
Mymensingh ...	*Nil*	Weather fine and cold; generally a fair harvest throughout the district.
Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; no difference in the state and prospects of the crops since last report; the *amun* crop is still being reaped; the outturn is not expected to exceed three-fourths in average in the district; winter crops are in a favourable condition; cholera has made its appearance in many places in the district.
24-Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather cold; slightly cloudy in the early part of the week; harvest of the *amun* or late rice progressing fairly; cold weather crops doing well; fever and cholera are prevailing more or less in every subdivision.
Jessore ...	*Nil*	Cool, with northerly wind, sky occasionally clouded, but still no rain; reaping of late rice continues; rain wanted everywhere for the cold weather crops, which, from the dry state of the ground, are for the most part very stunted, though not altogether failures.
Nuddea ...	*Nil*	The nights are cold, but days often very hot for the time of the year; the *amun* or late rice crop is being harvested everywhere; on the whole it will yield a fair average crop; many of the cold weather crops require rain; cholera is somewhat abating.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Weather cooler than last week; reaping of the paddy crop nearly completed; prospects of the rubbee crops are fair; a slight fall in the price of common rice; a few cases of cholera reported from Haribarpara, Dowlutabad, Jelunghi, Borwa, Bhurutpore and Shumshergunge; fever is still continuing in Serajgunge.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Pubna ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of the crops are good; cholera and fever are still prevalent.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	A northerly wind has been blowing during the great part of the week the sky was cloudy on the 11th instant; the cutting of early paddy is fast going on; complaints of some injury caused by a black worm are made; the cold weather crops have not yet suffered materially from absence of rain, two or three days' rain would, however, be very beneficial; the seedlings of *borodhan* in the nurseries, where they are easily watered, are thriving well, and in some places are nearly ready for transplantation; cholera cases are still reported, but not to any considerable extent; there has been a good deal of fever, chiefly in Buragaon.
Bogra ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; no change in the state and prospects of the crops since last report, *i. e.*, a fair crop is now certain all round, and in some parts the crops will be good; rice is now being extensively cut, and the *rabi* or cold weather crops are coming on well.
Maldah ...	*Nil*	Weather cool, occasionally cloudy; *rabi* crop is slightly injured in Sudder station from want of rain; it is attacked by insects in thana Gorgoribah; *kalai* reaping commenced; good outturn is expected; *amun* and *haimanti* reaping continues; fair yield is expected from the latter; cholera decreasing, during the week there have only been 9 deaths from that disease, and 7 fresh attacks reported; 28 deaths have occurred from fever.
Dinagepore ...	*Nil* (No rain in previous week.)	Weather fair; cold and cloudy; the rice crops are being cut generally throughout the district; the outturn will be moderate; cholera in Hemtabad, Bungsibari and Thakurgaon thanas.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Foggy mornings; weather seasonable; harvesting of rice is general; outturn is equal to the estimate—8 annas for the whole district; cold weather crops promising; cholera is very prevalent.
Cooch Behar ...	*Nil*	The mornings are beginning to be foggy; two days of the week were cloudy, but there was no rain; no change in the prospects of the crops; the outturn of the late rice crop will, it is believed, turn out to be 8 annas; the prospects of tobacco continue good.
Jalpaiguri ...	Not received	Weather cloudy and hot for the season; no change to report in crops; cultivators are busy in cutting *haimanti* paddy; fever is still prevalent; cholera is abating.
Darjeeling ...	*Nil* (No rain in previous week.)	Frosty mornings and clear, bright days; the harvesting of the *haimanti dhan* is progressing in the Terai; the deficiency in the outturn will not be felt seriously; the crops in the hills have done well on the whole.
Midnapore ...	A shower in the middle of the week. (No rain in previous week.)	Weather has been cooler since the shower of rain; prospects of the crops continue as good as could be desired.
Howrah ...	*Nil*	The weather has at last become seasonably cold; no change in the state and prospects of the crops since last report, save that the reaping of the harvest is now general.
Hooghly ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; about three fourths of the *amun* or late rice on the high land has been cut; in other respects no change since the date of the last report.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Rice being harvested generally; cold weather crops promising, would be better for more rain; much sporadic cholera.
Bancoorah ..	*Nil*	Weather cooler than last week, but cloudy; rice crop is nearly reaped; an average of 14 annas is expected; the cold weather crops are doing well; cholera is still prevalent
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil*	Unusually warm weather; harvesting of rice is nearly over; outturn excellent.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather dry and cool; frequently wind from the north-west; the harvest of rice is going on satisfactorily.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	*Aughani* harvest is progressing; *rabi* prospects are still good; general health is very good; prices are not rising.
Monghyr ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; no change since last week; the rice all over the district is being cut; the outturn on the high lands is very scanty; on the low lands the outturn is good; on the whole, as previously stated, nearly an average crop will be cut; very favourable weather at the beginning of next year will secure a good *rabi* crop.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Weather warmer during the day time than usual at this time of the year; the state and prospects of the *rabi* crops on the whole are good, though rain is wanted; winter rice is being reaped; the outturn from the low lands is good, that of the up land is generally bad.
Darbhanga ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and dry; the prospects of the crops are much the same as reported last week; *rabi* sowings are much in want of rain.
Mozufferpore ...	*Nil*	Weather is rather warm and cloudy; the rice crop is being rapidly reaped; in the sudder sub-division recent detailed enquiries show that there will be an average 8 annas outturn; in Seetamurhee sub-division the outturn will probably be only 5 annas, certainly not more than 6 annas; in Hazeepore sub-division 4 annas; the rabi crops are doing fairly well in Mozufferpore and Hazeepore sub-divi-

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
		sions generally, but are very poor in Lalgunge thana; in Seetamurhee sub-division *rabi* sowings are being made in moist rice lands, where the crops have been just reaped, and the *rabi* area has been found to be much larger than was expected; though the average outturn for the sub-division is not likely to exceed 3 annas without early rain, it may, under the most favourable circumstances, be as high as 6 annas; the *rahur* has begun to dry up in some places; prices are stationary.
Sarun ...	Slight fall in Gopalgunge.	Weather clear and cold, at times cloudy; west wind prevailing; no change in the prospects of the crops since last report, *cotton* and *rahur* pulse are doing well; sugarcane manufacture is going on; paddy is still being harvested; *rabi* crops are progressing fairly; the heavy dews at night has kept up the moisture in the fields; the crops too are being irrigated where practicable; poppy coming on well; in Gopalgunge, an outpost of thana Burrowli, in the Sewan sub-division, there was a slight fall of rain, which did much good to the crops; general health is good.
Chumparun ..	A slight shower on the 11th (0·2 in previous week.)	Weather mild and cool; cultivators have commenced harvesting the *aughani*, or late rice crop, the outturn of which is as bad as reported before, and there is nothing new to report.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Since last week it looked as if there would be rain, but it cleared off again; mornings exceedingly cold, with heavy dews; prospects of the crops remain unchanged, *i. e.*, the rice crop is now being reaped, and the Collector does not think, on the whole, it will be a bad one; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are fair, but of course would be benefited by rain; health of the district is good.
Gya ...	*Nil*	Mornings cold and seasonable; cloudy weather and indications of rain; the greater part of the rice crop is cut; *rabi* crop growing fairly in some places; in others, though the seed has germinated, rain is much required to bring the plant on; general health is good.
Shahabad ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and cool; *rabi* crops continue to promise well; rain is wanted; paddy crop is being harvested; health of the district is good.
Hazaribagh ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and sunshine alternately, but colder than the previous week; the condition of the crops remains the same, but would be greatly benefited by rain, which still holds off; the outturn of the paddy, which has now been reaped, is reported to be better than was expected.
Lohardugga ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy, with every appearance of rain coming; the harvesting of the rice crop is now almost over; this crop has been a very fine one throughout the district; rain is much wanted for the *rabi* crops, particularly in Palamow; general health is good.
Maunbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather too dry, but pleasant—cool in the morning and hot in the day; the state and prospects of the crops are favourable.
Singhbhoom ...	*Nil*	Seasonable weather; state and prospects of the crops are favourable; fever is still very prevalent.
Balasore ...	*Nil*	Weather fine; ryots are still busy in harvesting; outturn of rice crop is good; cholera is still prevalent.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	No change since last report; crops promising; weather fine; public health improved.
Pooree ...	*Nil*	Weather bright and cold; the *laghu*, or the first late rice, is being reaped and gathered; *sarufi*, or the main late rice, is now ready for the sickle, and in some places is being reaped; the mustard, *rahur*, *kalai*, *moong*, and *kulthi* pulses are promising; in Khoorda the harvesting of the rice crop is in progress; other crops promising; cholera is still raging in parts.
		General Remarks.—No rainfall is reported from any of the districts for the week under review, except a very slight fall in Midnapore and Sarun and in the Chumparun District. There has been no change in the state and prospects of the crops since last report. Harvesting of the main rice crop is progressing. Winter crops generally promise well, but require rain.
N. W. Provinces—		
Benares (Dec. 13th)	...	Rabi prospects good; rain wanted.
Allahabad („ 15th)	...	Weather continues fair.
Jhansi „	*Nil*	Prospects unchanged.
Agra „	*Nil*	Rabi prospects favourable.
Meerut „	*Nil*	Prospects good.
Punjab—		
Delhi (Dec. 15th)	*Nil*	Health good.
Hissar „	*Nil*	
Moultan „	*Nil*	
Dera Ismail Khán „	*Nil*	
Rawal Pindi „	*Nil*	
		General Remarks.—Prospects of rabi everywhere favourable; fever prevails in Jullundur, Lahore and Peshawár.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (Dec. 15th)	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects and public health continue good.
Sitapur „	*Nil*	
Fyzabad „	*Nil*	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godavari (Dec. 11th)	...	Weather cloudy; prospects favourable; fever prevalent; prices fluctuating.
Sambalpur ...	...	Weather cloudy; rice cutting continues; cholera abating; fever prevalent.
Bilaspur ...	...	Weather cloudy; prospects favourable; fever continues; prices steady.
Raipur ...	...	Harvesting of kharif continues; cholera subsiding.
Chanda (12th)	...	Rabi sowings completed; cattle disease continues.
Chhindwara ...	·55	Prospects favourable; health good; prices steady.
Balaghât (13th)	...	Cutting and threshing of kharif continues; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Betul ...	...	Weather cloudy; prospects favourable; health good; prices steady.
Bhandara (14th)	...	Weather cloudy; prospects favourable; cholera, fever, small-pox and cattle disease continue; prices easy.
Nagpur (15th)	...	Weather cloudy; crops well; health good; prices falling.
Wardha ...	...	Jowar cutting; cotton picking continues; rabi excellent.
Nimar ...	...	Slight rain; prospects favourable; cholera lingering; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Weather cloudy; prospects unchanged.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Prospects of rabi favourable.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Rabi good.
Saugor ...	...	Rabi thriving; health good.
Seoni ...	...	Threshing of kharif progressing; rabi promising; health good.
Damoh ...	·20	Prospects favourable; health good; prices rising.
Mandla ...	...	Prospects favourable; health good; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Prospects appear good everywhere.
Assam—		
Gauhati (Dec. 16th)	*Nil*	Raw, foggy mornings, clear and cold days; sales paddy being reaped, good outturn not expected as reported before; other crops and tea doing well; public health good.
Sylhet ,,	*Nil*	Reaping progressing; rice market steady; cholera still hanging about.
Mysore and Coorg—		
(Dec. 16th) ...	*Nil* 1·5 in Hassan District.	Crops have suffered chiefly in the Mysore, Kolar and Chitaldroog districts; prices have risen generally; cholera at Bangalore nearly extinct, but sporadic cases occur throughout the province; scarcity of water imminent.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Umraoti (Dec. 16th)	...	Kharif cutting continued; expected outturn fair; standing crops in one taluka of Buldana district slightly damaged by rain and hail; rabi in good condition.
Rajputana—		
Marwar (Dec. 11th)	...	Prospects promising; health good.
Meywar (3rd)	·20	Health and prospects good.
Harowtee States—		
Deolee (Dec. 4th)	·2	Health and prospects good.
Tonk ,,	·4	
Jhallawar ,,	·2	
Shahpoora ,,	·1	
Bhurtpore (9th)	1·	Rain beneficial to crops; weather cool and pleasant.
Ajmere	·90	Weather cool; health and prospects good.
Jeypore (16th)	...	Crops promising; weather seasonable; health good.
Central India—		
Indore (Dec. 15th)	...	Health and agricultural prospects generally favourable; hail-storm of great violence fell at Oojein last week, doing some damage; in other parts of Western Malwa rain was beneficial.
Gwalior ,,	...	
Neemuch ,,	...	
Rutlam ,,	...	
Sutna ,,	...	

N. B.—In the remark column in the statement published in the *Supplement to the Gazette of India* dated the 4th instant, opposite Mysore and Coorg, for "Kolar" read "Kadur."

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Tuesday, the 14th December 1875.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G. M. S. I., *Presiding.*

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K. C. B.
The Hon'ble A. Hobhouse, Q. C.
The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir W. Muir, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K. C. S. I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R. E., K. C. M. G., C. B.
The Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith.
The Hon'ble John Inglis, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir Douglas Forsyth, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Ashley Eden, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope.
His Highness Mahárájá Iswaríparshád Náráyan Singh Bahádur, of Benares.
The Hon'ble D. Cowie.
The Hon'ble Rájá Narendra Krishna Bahádur.

NEW MEMBER.

His Highness MAHÁRÁJÁ ISWARÍPARSHÁD NÁRÁYAN SINGH BAHÁDUR took his seat as an Additional Member.

PRESIDENCY BANKS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR W. MUIR introduced the Bill for constituting and regulating the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in two months. He said—

"Your Excellency; when I obtained permission of the Council to introduce the Bill for constituting and regulating the three Presidency Banks,

I stated the occasion of the measure to be that Government had resolved on retiring from its position as a shareholder in the existing Banks, a change which rendered necessary a new Act of incorporation.

"I will trouble the Council now with but a very brief narrative of the circumstances which have led to the present measure. The Bank of Bengal took its origin as the immediate result of an able letter addressed in 1801 to the Government of India by its Accountant General, Mr. Henry St. G. Tucker, in which he showed that a Bank was necessary both in the interests of Government and of the mercantile community. Money was in those days raised by what were called 'Treasury bills.' But although these bore interest, they were liable to depreciation in the market, and by the combination chiefly of Native brokers, were often at a heavy discount. To remove the inconveniences of this arrangement and maintain the credit of Government, Mr. Tucker argued that a bank was indispensable; and that in order to its security, it was necessary that Government should aid it by contributing as a shareholder to its capital, and by sharing in its direction and in the privilege of voting. Upon this footing the Bank of Bengal was opened in 1806, and obtained its charter in 1809. Its capital was then £500,000, of which the State contributed £100,000. The capital was from time to time increased, and now stands at £2,200,000, of which £220,000 belong to Government. Up to 1854, the Secretary was, with one exception, a member of the Civil Service. Thus constituted, the Bank of Bengal has well answered its object. It has proved a useful auxiliary to the State and to the mercantile community, and in seasons of difficulty has often afforded substantial assistance and valuable support to the Exchequer.

"The Presidency Bank of Madras was incorporated by Act IX of 1843, superseding an already existing State Bank. It also has proved, though on a much smaller scale, a useful institution.

"The Bank of Bombay was first constituted by Act III of 1840, but it came to a disastrous ending. As is now matter of history, it suffered severe losses in the wild and excited speculation which followed on the American war, and the rise in the price of Cotton; and in 1868 it was voluntarily wound up. The new Bank of Bombay, Limited, rose upon its ruins, being constituted by Articles of Association under the Indian Companies Act of 1866.

"A Commission was appointed by the Government of India to enquire into the causes of failure of the Bombay Bank, and in 1869 this Commission furnished an elaborate report of the results of the investigation. The majority consisting of Sir Charles Jackson the President, and Mr. Maxwell Melville, were of opinion that Government should retire from its position as shareholder. Major Innes on the contrary considered the position an expedient one. Sir Charles Jackson's argument was that the partnership of Government and its participation in the direction of its business afforded no real security against disaster; and that the Government Directors, having other important duties of their own to perform, had not the leisure (and not always the special qualifications) to enforce an effective and vigilant control. The connection, while thus giving no material protection, was looked upon by the outside world as an all-powerful guarantee; and in the event of failure, the discovery that that guarantee was worth nothing must create wide-spread dissatisfaction, as it really did in the case of the Bombay Bank. In short, there was an apparent, but not any real, responsibility. Further it was urged that the necessity for connection with the State no longer existed; it might have been expedient or even indispensable in the poverty of mercantile resources at the beginning of the century to support the credit of the Bank by Government capital and direction. But this had long ceased to be the case, and there were now abundant materials, altogether apart from the State, for banking upon a secure and independent basis. And even supposing a Bank to be needed for the transaction of the business of Government and the custody of its balances, sufficient security could be obtained by legal checks and restrictions upon a private Bank, without the State becoming itself a shareholder.

"The position thus contended for has been accepted by Her Majesty's Government. Various opinions have prevailed upon it, and much discussion. For my own part, I agree in the conclusion that has been come to as upon the

whole the most wise and expedient. But in truth the subject is now beyond the range of discussion. The separation has been deliberately resolved upon by the highest Authority; and it only remains to provide measures for giving effect to it, and for the constitution of new Banks independent of the Government, but on so secure a basis that they can be used by Government for the purposes of the Exchequer.

"Such being the case, it has become necessary to provide for the disposal of the shares of Government and to remodel the Acts of incorporation; and the opportunity is taken to make one Act under precisely the same conditions applying to all the three Banks. Although the State will no longer be a shareholder in the Banks, it will still be a depositor; all payments to or by Government at the several presidencies will be paid by or to the respective Banks, which, as Bankers of the State, will transact the business of Government at the presidencies. The provisions on this head will be found under section 11 of the Bill. These provisions render it necessary that the interests of the public should be secured by certain legal safeguards and restrictions on the kind of business to be transacted by the Bank and the mode of its transaction, by the power of inspection on the part of Government, and by the periodical publication of the state of the Banks' assets and balances. At the same time such relaxations in the existing law as have been found compatible with safety have been admitted.

"The Bill which I now introduce is based upon a draft drawn by the New Bank of Bombay in 1872; and it has been subjected to very careful and anxious revision in the Financial and Legislative Departments. Advantage has been freely taken of the criticisms received from the directors of the three Banks. Further suggestions will no doubt be advanced by the directors and others while the Bill is before the Select Committee; and they will there receive the fullest consideration, with the aid which I trust we shall obtain from my hon'ble friends the mercantile members of the Council. The Bill is in itself much more elaborate and systematic than any of the previous enactments, and it may be hoped will prove well adapted for its object. If passed into law, I have every confidence that it will afford a full security and yet ample liberty of action.

"The chief relaxations in the mode of conducting business are these:—

"The Banks may invest in Railway stock, debentures or shares of Railway or other Companies of which the interest has been guaranteed by Government (section 9, (*a*) clause 3). They may similarly invest in the debentures of legally constituted municipalities (clause 4). The advance of money is no longer restricted to goods 'not of a perishable nature;' it is left in the discretion of the Banks whether the goods are of a nature to warrant advances or not, without any risk of a breach of the law (clause 5). Lastly, branches may be opened anywhere within the respective presidencies at discretion and with no need of Government sanction (section 15).

"In this last section (15) it has been provided that the agency of the Bank of Bengal now in Bombay shall not be disturbed. The Council are aware that much controversy has existed between the New Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Bengal in respect of this agency; and it has been finally decided by Her Majesty's Government not to insist upon its withdrawal. The scope of this agency is limited to what has been hitherto its object, namely, the transaction of the business proper of the Bank of Bengal, and it will not interfere with the functions of the Presidency Bank beyond those limits. The new Bank has flourished notwithstanding the existence of this agency, and there is no reason to apprehend any injury to it from the same cause in the future. I may add that should permission be at any future time given to the Bank of Bombay to establish a corresponding agency in Calcutta, it will be under precisely the same restrictions, for the imposition of which due power has been reserved in section 15.

"Two new restrictions on the scope of the Bank's business may be noticed as having been based on the experience gained from the failure of the Bombay Bank and the suggestions of the commission. One is the prohibition of discounting securities supported by only one name (section 10 (e)), the expediency of which, as bearing on safe banking, needs no illustration. The other is that

advances (other than those upon security authorised by the Bill) are limited in respect of any single person or firm at any one time to Rs. 6,00,000. On this subject Sir Charles Jackson wrote—

"'It would be advisable, considering the pressure brought to bear on Directors in such mercantile communities as Bombay, that the Indian Act should mention some limit beyond which no person, firm or company should be under advance. The limit mentioned in the old Bombay Act (III of 1840) of three Lakhs for individual firms is rather low for these days, and it is clear that the bills of the large Indian Banks might safely be taken for a larger amount.'

"Following this opinion, and after careful deliberation, the amount has been doubled and the limit enlarged to six Lakhs.

"The terms of the contracts between Government and the Banks are still under negotiation; but no difficulty is apprehended in the settlement of such conditions as shall be readily accepted both by Government and by the Banks.

"Among the details which will come before the Select Committee is one which I may here allude to. The shares have been lowered in amount, and it is not improbable that this may have the effect of bringing in a larger number of the holders of small shares. In the schedule of votes, a number of small capitals held separately by different shareholders carry a larger voting power than a much greater capital singly held. It will be considered whether greater weight than at present should not be given in the scale of votes to the larger capitals.

"These are all the remarks which it occurs to me to make upon the Bill. A new era now opens for the Presidency Banks. They emerge from Government control. Only so much inspection is insisted on as will satisfy the Government that the requirements of the Act are being carried out, and that its balances are safe under the Bank's custody. At this juncture it is right that, on the part of Government, I should acknowledge the valuable services which have been rendered by the Banks as heretofore constituted, and specially by the most important of them, the Bank of Bengal, to Government, and likewise the useful position they have occupied in aiding—what really constitutes the prosperity of the State—the interests of the commercial community of India. The Banks have no doubt done good business for themselves, and upon the whole yielded to their shareholders excellent returns on the capital invested. But their good management and their success in this respect is no reason why the State should not acknowledge its obligations for the benefits which it has received from association with them.

"And there is every reason to hope and trust that in the future these benefits will not be lessened, and that, under a more perfect definition of the limits of safe business and of legal responsibilities and obligations, greater liberty of action may be exercised without any reasonable risk of disaster; and the securities of the law prove no bar to financial success."

The Hon'ble Mr. Bullen Smith said that connected as he was with one of the three Presidency Banks of which Sir William Muir had just been speaking, it would scarcely be possible to allow the motion to pass without expressing the great satisfaction which he felt at the introduction of the Bill, which promised to put an end to a certain amount of anxiety and uncertainty which had for a long, although perhaps unavoidable, period existed as to what were to be the precise relations of Government with the Presidency Banks in future, and the conditions upon which those institutions were to conduct their business. He had listened with great interest to all that had fallen from the hon'ble member as to the rise and progress of these Banks, and although he (Mr. Bullen Smith) conceived there might be difference of opinion as to whether or not there did exist at the present time a real necessity for the severance of that connection which had so long and with such great advantage subsisted between the Government and these Banks, yet he was for his part somewhat careless to enquire as to the precise need for that severance. The Banks had derived great advantage from that connection in times past, but he thought the moral support which the Government lent to the Banks, besides its material support, was now no longer required. He thought these institutions were now in a position to go on alone, which they were not at the time of their original establishment, and that support, which was in the early days almost necessary, was now no longer required.

As to the Bill itself, he was quite prepared to say that in most particulars he was content with it. There were one or two sections which he thought were too strictly drawn, inasmuch as he believed it would be found that, in regard to the amount of capital available and business transacted, conditions which applied with equity and propriety to one might not with equal equity and propriety apply to others. These, however, would be matters for discussion in Committee, and he was quite sure that anything which might be said from his point of view and that of others would receive the utmost attention.

In conclusion, he desired especially to express his high approval of, and the pleasure with which he had read, section 15 of the Bill, establishing legally the agency of the Bank of Bengal at Bombay. That agency, it was not too much to say, had during several years been assailed with great bitterness and determination. Attempts had been made repeatedly to procure its removal, and assertions made that it was carrying on other than its own legitimate operations. An enquiry was made by the Government of India some time ago into these allegations, and the fact that the agency of the Bank of Bengal had not been prohibited from remaining in Bombay was, he presumed, sufficient evidence that the Government was satisfied that the charges were unfounded, and that the agency was not acting as a branch, but was doing the work for which it was established, and that only. Still he welcomed this section, because its introduction into the Bill seemed to proclaim in a public manner that the Bank of Bengal had not gone to Bombay under false pretences, that it had not asked leave to do one thing and done another, that the agency was acting strictly within its functions as such, and that the Bank had in all loyalty and good faith confined its operations in Bombay to the purposes for which it sought and obtained permission to establish an agency in that city. With these observations he had much pleasure in supporting the motion.

The Hon'ble RÁJÁ NARENDRA KRISHNA BAHÁDUR said that the Bill proposed to confirm the sale of the shares held by the Government in the Banks of Bengal and Madras to the private proprietors of these Banks; or, in other words, the Government wanted to modify materially its connection with them. Since the establishment of these Banks their affairs (he alluded especially to the Banks of Bengal and Madras) had been managed partly by experienced Civilians appointed by Government, and partly by influential members of the mercantile community. The banking business, under their joint management, had generally prospered. The exercise by Government of a healthy control over the Banks had hitherto supplied a firm foundation for the unbounded confidence of Native and European shareholders, as well as of the public at large. The present Bill, by upsetting, to a very great extent, this long existing wise arrangement, would take away a powerful safeguard, unsettle a variety of interests, and seriously affect many existing transactions. He need only specify the existing practice of most Natives, and, he believed of the Europeans, preferring to deposit money in these Banks instead of in other Banks, although the latter allowed a certain interest on the deposits. He might also be allowed to observe that financial schemes of great magnitude in this country, which had not enjoyed the supervision of Government, had generally collapsed. The Government, indeed, had, with a due regard to the principles he had touched upon, made certain salutary provisions, as explained in the concluding paragraph of the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill; but he would suggest the propriety of associating a competent Civilian with the executive functionaries of the Banks, without which, he feared, the existing unlimited confidence of the public in the transactions of the Banks could not remain intact. Although the Government would cease to have any direct pecuniary concern in the Banks, yet, as they would be empowered to act as bankers for the Government, it ought very legitimately to have its own responsible officer to superintend their affairs.

The Hon'ble SIR W. MUIR in a few words expressed his great satisfaction at what had fallen from his friend, Mr. Bullen Smith, and the support he had accorded to the action of the Government: he could only again assure him that every attention and consideration would be given to any suggestions or remarks that might come either from individual members of the mercantile community, or from the Directors of the Banks.

With reference to the remarks of Rájá Narendra Krishna, he trusted that the gloomy apprehensions he had expressed from the Banks not having connection with the State, or Civilians not being in their direction, would be falsified in the result, and that the carefully-drawn provisions of the Act would secure all the protection necessary for, or desired by, the public.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR W. MUIR also moved that the Bill be published only in English in the *Gazette of India*, the *Calcutta Gazette*, the *Fort St. George Gazette* and the *Bombay Government Gazette*.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY (HONORARY DEGREES) BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE moved for leave to introduce a Bill to authorize the University at Calcutta to grant Honorary Degrees.

He said that the growth of this University had been such that, independently of any special occasion, it might be proper to consider whether they should not have the power to grant Honorary Degrees. There was however a special occasion which this Bill was intended to meet; namely, the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, upon whom it was proposed to confer such a Degree. But the University had no power at present to confer Degrees without examination. The Corporation was established by an Act of this Council passed in the year 1857, and in the preamble of that Act the scope of the Corporation was described as being for the purpose of ascertaining, by means of examination, the persons who had acquired proficiency in certain specified subjects, and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees as marks of honour. In the 11th section of the same Act it was provided that the University should have power, after examination, to confer the several Degrees therein specified. These were the Degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Civil Engineering. Those were the provisions of the Act of 1857. It was subsequently found convenient to give the University greater latitude with respect to the Degrees to be conferred; and accordingly, by an Act passed in 1860, it was provided that the University might confer such Degrees as they should appoint by any bye-laws. But it was also provided that all the provisions which were contained in the Act of 1857 with respect to the old Degrees should apply also to the new Degrees to be created under the Act of 1860. Therefore it remained the case that no Degree conferrible under the Act of 1860 could be conferred without examination. Under the powers given by the latter Act, a bye-law was passed establishing the Degree of Doctor in Law. Shortly afterwards, in the year 1862, it was a matter of discussion amongst the University authorities whether or not they should apply for power to confer Honorary Degrees. There was a good deal of difference of opinion at that time, but upon the whole the opinion prevailed that the University was too young a body to confer such Degrees, and that it would be better to wait until it had grown into a larger body before that subject was mooted. Now the growth of the University had been very rapid, and it had taken an important place in the Indian community. And he thought that when a personage in the position of the Prince of Wales came forward and expressed his readiness to be the first recipient of such a Degree, the University need not be very modest in the matter but might consider themselves competent to confer it.

As MR. HOBHOUSE was about to ask His Excellency to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business, it would be convenient to go on and state what were the contents of the Bill. The reasons for suspending the Rules were that the time was short, that there were many arrangements to make, and that it was desirable that the University authorities should know in what position they stood. The object of the Bill was one as to which he should hardly anticipate any difference of opinion. The subject-matter was very simple, and the precaution had been taken to submit the draft which the Council had in their hands to the Syndicate of the University. It had been carefully examined by them, and had been approved in the form in which it stood. Therefore it was not likely that we should find errors in the draft if the Council passed it in that form. The nature of the Bill was of the simplest possible kind. It stated briefly that position of things which he had stated to the Council rather more fully, and then it provided that, with the

consent of the Chancellor of the University, the Syndicate might grant any Academical Degree to any person without requiring him to undergo an examination. But it provided that the Vice-Chancellor and at least four members of the Syndicate should certify that, by reason of eminent attainments and position, he was a fit person for such Degree. The Council were doubtless aware that the executive powers of the University were managed by a body called the Syndicate, and one of these powers under the bye-laws of the University was to grant Degrees, Honours and Rewards. Therefore it was proposed that the Syndicate should grant any such Degree as the University might think fit to establish under the Act of 1860. They had established the Degree of Doctor of Laws. It was a fit Degree to confer upon His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and therefore it was proposed to confer that Degree upon him in the present instance. With respect to the safe-guards provided, it was not thought desirable that any very wide door should be open to persons to come in and ask for an Honorary Degree. It was therefore thought fit that a large number of the Syndicate, and the Chancellor, who stood quite independent of the Syndicate, should agree in the propriety of conferring such a Degree on any person.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said :—"As I have the honour, in virtue of my office, to fill the office of Chancellor of the Calcutta University, I wish to state that the object of this Bill has my entire concurrence. In fact it was owing to my own suggestion that the question of conferring an Honorary Degree of the Calcutta University on His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was considered by the Syndicate. It appeared to me not only to be a proper compliment to offer on behalf of the University to His Royal Highness, but also a fitting occasion upon which His Royal Highness might be brought into connection with the great educational institutions of India which have attained their highest development in Calcutta. It was a matter of surprise to me to find that there was some difficulty with respect to the power of the University to confer an Honorary Degree of this nature, and the Bill which my honourable friend, Mr. Hobhouse, has asked leave to introduce to-day, has been framed simply for the purpose of removing that difficulty.

"The reasons given by my honourable friend, Mr. Hobhouse, amply justify me in suspending the Rules for the Conduct of Business, and asking the Council to pass this Bill to-day."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE having applied to His Excellency the President to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business,

The PRESIDENT declared the Rules suspended.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE then moved that the Bill be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

SUNDRY BILLS.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved that the Hon'ble Rájá Narendra Krishna Bahádur be added to the Select Committee on the following Bills :—

To consolidate and amend the law relating to Pleaders and Mukhtárs :

To consolidate and amend the laws relating to the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The following Select Committee was named :—

On the Bill for constituting and regulating the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay——The Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse, the Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, the Hon'ble Messrs. Bullen Smith, Hope and Cowie, the Hon'ble Rájá Narendra Krishna and the mover.

The Council then adjourned to Tuesday, the 21st December 1875.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA ;
The 14th December 1875.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House, on Tuesday, the 21st December 1875.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G. M. S. I., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K. C. B.
The Hon'ble A. Hobhouse, Q. C.
The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir W. Muir, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K. C. S. I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R. E., K. C. M. G., C. B.
The Hon'ble John Inglis, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir Douglas Forsyth, C. B., K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Ashley Eden, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope.
His Highness Mahárájá Iswaríparshád Náráyan Singh Bahádur, of Benares.
The Hon'ble D. Cowie.
The Hon'ble Rájá Narendra Krishna, Bahádur.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to Telegraphs in India.

STAMPS AND COURT FEES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. INGLIS moved for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Stamps and Court Fees. He said that the main object of this Bill was to consolidate into one compact and clearly expressed enactment the law relating to Stamps and Court Fees, which was now scattered over nine or ten Acts, a large number of notifications of the Government of India, and several decisions of the High Courts—a state of things which was necessarily productive of great inconvenience to the public. At the same time advantage had been taken to settle certain points of doubtful law, and clear up certain difficulties which had been felt in the construction of Act XVIII of 1869. He would not take up the time of the Council by making any further remarks on the present occasion, but would reserve what he had to say in explanation of the provisions of the Bill till he introduced it, if the Council would give him permission to do so.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR A. J. ARBUTHNOT moved that the Hon'ble Rájá Narendra Krishna be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to provide Reformatory and Industrial Schools. He said it seemed desirable that a Native member of the Council should be on the Committee on that Bill.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council then adjourned to Tuesday, the 4th January 1876.

CALCUTTA,
The 21st December 1875.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1ST HALF OF NOVEMBER 1875, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1008, 1009, 1014 AND 1015 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, DATED 11TH DECEMBER 1875.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

(Each cell gives S. C.)

Districts.		Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice. Common. Present fortnight.	Rice. Common. Past fortnight.	Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
MADRAS.	Ganjam ...	14 7	14 7	11 8	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	17 8	19 6	26 1	24 4
HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.	Secunderabad ...	15 6	15 9	16 6	...	...	...	8 8	8 1	9 9	13 7	12 9	15 2
	Bolarum ...	15 5	15 5	15 7	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	11 6	12 0	12 0	13 2
	Chadarghat ...	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	6 2	6 2	7 2	11 5	11 2	11 5

Districts.		Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum*, *Eleusine Coracana*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
MADRAS.	Ganjam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41 0	41 0	41 0
HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.	Secunderabad ...	22 3	23 2	37 7	28 4	28 8	31 7	34 5	38 4	37 8
	Bolarum ...	22 9	22 9	37 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chadarghat ...	19 2	19 2	35 0	26 0	25 5	35 0	...	...	...

Districts.		Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Remarks.
MADRAS.	Ganjam ...	23 3	23 3	40 0	353 3	388 8	323 7	13 8	13 8	13 8	
HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.	Secunderabad ...	23 0	21 7	15 3	130 0	125 0	100 0	11 2	11 0	10 1	
	Bolarum ...	22 0	22 0	14 5	112 9	112 9	112 9	10 8	10 8	9 8	
	Chadarghat ...	20 5	19 2	17 2	130 0	130 0	130 0	10 2	10 2	10 2	

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNM

DEPARTMENT OF REVENU

Prices Current of Food-grains through

QUANTITIES PER RUP

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cum-boo, Bajra, *Penicillaria spi*…). Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
MADRAS.	Ganjam ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam ...	16 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	13 4	14 7	14 7	15 8	25 9	23 8	25 9	27 7	27 7
	Godavery ...	12 6	12 6	9 9	...	...	...	20 8	20 8	17 8	22 0	22 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Kistna ...	11 8	13 2	11 8	...	...	...	20 6	20 6	17 0	21 6	21 6	17 9	18 7	21 8	25 0	...	...
	Nellore ...	10 8	10 3	10 1	...	...	...	16 3	15 8	13 9	18 0	17 0	16 0	30 0	31 7	23 0	28 7	28 7
	Cuddapah ...	12 5	12 5	12 5	...	...	...	12 4	14 4	14 0	14 1	15 8	14 9	22 9	22 9	22 1	31 9	31 9
	Bellary ...	12 5	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 8	13 0	13 0	14 6	20 6	21 6	30 9	18 8	23 5
	Kurnool ...	12 7	12 7	14 0	...	...	...	14 2	14 2	11 7	15 4	15 7	12 9	24 0	22 6	24 0	25 0	21 2
	Madras ...	11 3	11 0	10 6	...	...	...	12 7	12 7	11 6	13 9	13 9	12 4	23 1	22 4	18 9	20 5	20 5
	Chingleput ...	...	...	10 8	...	...	...	13 5	14 2	12 0	14 3	15 1	12 8	23 0	23 0	21 6	21 1	21 1
	North Arcot ...	11 9	10 2	10 5	...	...	...	12 1	15 0	16 3	13 2	16 0	16 9	27 3	29 1	29 1	25 6	27 2
	South Arcot ...	9 4	9 4	8 2	...	...	...	15 7	15 7	13 0	16 6	16 6	13 6	...	...	...	29 3	28 5
	Tanjore ...	9 5	9 5	10 3	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	12 9	...	...	...	31 0	31 0	25 4	33 0	33 0
	Trichinopoly ...	9 2	9 2	10 6	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	11 9	15 2	15 2	12 3	23 8	23 8	21 0	30 5	27 9
	Madura ...	8 6	8 6	11 3	...	...	...	14 5	13 4	10 1	16 5	15 2	12 2	29 2	29 2	21 1	35 3	32 3
	Tinnevelly ...	6 6	6 6	8 0	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	9 0	13 6	13 6	10 6	...	...	...	21 0	19 6
	Coimbatore ...	10 2	10 2	11 7	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	9 7	12 2	12 2	10 2	19 6	20 4	19 6	22 9	21 4
	Nilgiris ...	8 5	8 5	9 9	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	8 0	9 6	8 8	8 8	18 5	15 4	18 5	18 9	14 0
	Salem ...	10 8	10 4	11 8	...	...	...	14 8	13 2	14 0	15 8	14 9	14 9	22 3	23 8	25 4	23 2	23 2
	South Canara ...	12 0	11 6	12 0	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	9 7	13 7	13 7	13 2	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar ...	10 1	10 1	10 8	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 0	14 6	14 6	13 8	...	...	...	...	...
BOMBAY.	Bombay ...	11 12	11 9	12 1	18 9	18 9	20 4	7 9	7 7	8 4	10 12	10 7	11 15	20 0	19 6	21 14	17 3	17 3
	Ahmedabad ...	15 8	15 0	16 8	22 8	22 8	40 0	7 4	7 4	7 0	11 0	10 11	11 0	25 0	22 8	19 0	24 0	24 0
	Kaira ...	11 7	13 5	12 13	22 14	20 0	32 0	8 14	8 14	9 7	12 5	11 7	13 5	32 0	22 14	29 1	22 1	21 5
	Surat ...	12 5	12 5	13 6	13 6	13 6	7 6	7 14	7 6	8 11	8 11	8 3	11 5	16 6	16 6	17 6	15 9	15 9
	Broach ...	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	8 14	8 0	9 0	11 7	11 0	12 0	17 14	18 0	22 0	16 0	16 0
	Tanna ...	11 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	17 0	16 0
	Kolaba ...	11 5	11 5	11 6	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	7 9	13 5	13 5	11 6	19 0	19 0	...	...	...
	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...	17 1	16 10	18 9	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	8 7	11 4	11 4	10 14	32 5	32 5	33 12	25 2	25 2
	Nasik ...	15 12	15 12	18 4	8 1	8 1	...	5 15	5 15	6 0	11 14	11 14	11 4	...	...	...	21 3	21 3
	Ahmadnagar ...	15 15	16 5	22 11	...	...	...	9 9	9 3½	9 0	10 9	9 13	9 12	33 11	34 11¼	45 0½	26 5	25 3½
	Poona ...	12 10	13 13	14 5	10 3	10 3	8 14	8 9	8 9	7 15	9 13	9 13	9 1	26 2	26 2	33 9	18 6	18 6
	Sholapur ...	19 0	19 6	21 12	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	14 12	14 4	14 4	18 8	25 7	27 8	49 0	27 0	26 3
	Kaladgi ...	16 2	17 2	21 0	...	...	...	11 11	10 11	12 0	12 15	12 15	13 0	26 10	26 10	32 0	27 11	27 11
	Satara ...	...	14 11	19 6	...	...	...	...	8 14	11 11	...	10 11	14 9	...	21 4	34 15	...	19 6
	Belgaum ...	15 11	15 6	18 4	...	...	...	13 6	12 3	14 14	14 6	12 13	15 11	20 1	16 7	22 5	19 10	16 12
	Dharwar ...	19 7	19 0	22 1	...	...	...	9 8	9 5	11 5	16 0	15 7	16 8	20 3	19 0	25 0	24 14	19 12
	Ratnagiri ...	9 11	8 6	12 15	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	13 10	12 15	12 15	...	...	15 0	...	15 9
	Kanara (Karwar) ...	13 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	7 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	20 0	14 0	14 0
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)...	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	19 0	19 0
	Aden ...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	...	...	7 0	6 3	...	8 0	6 9	...	16 0	16 0	...	12 7
	Asirgarh ...	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	12 0	12 0	...	29 0	28 0	...	26 0	26 0
	Baroda ...	11 7	11 7	11 9	18 4½	18 4½	10 11	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 11½	10 0	11 8	19 4½	19 11	22 1	21 11½	17 11½
	Disa* ...	18 8	18 8	18 8	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	27 0	25 0	27 8	33 8	33 8
	Nimach ...	15 0	14 8	14 12	21 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 0	19 0	16 8	23 0	15 0	15 0
	Nasirabad ...	18 3½	18 0	17 10½	26 10½	26 12½	26 2	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	24 12	25 0	24 0	21 5¼	22
	Rajkot ...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	20 0	23 0	26 8	...	...
	Upper Sind Frontier ...	21 0	21 0	18 10	23 0	23 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	27 0	27 0	32 0	24 0	20 0
	Karachi ...	13 10	13 10	13 10	26 0	28 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	19 0	20 0
	Haidarabad ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shikarpur ...	17 8	18 8	17 0	21 4	21 8	23 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	14 8	20 0	21 8	18 12	23 0	23 0
	Thur and Parkur ...	20 8	20 8	14 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	35 0	35 0	...	22 0	22 0
BENGAL.	*Western Districts.*																	
	Burdwan ...	18 0a	18 0	13 8	17 8	18 0	15 0	19 12	19 8	14 0	22 12	22 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah ...	20 8b	20 0	13 12	22 8	22 8	19 0	17 8	16 8	12 8	20 0	18 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom ...	20 0c	20 8	12 0	24 0	24 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	11 0	24 0	24 0	17 4	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	16 0d	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly ...	17 0e	17 0	12 8	26 0f to 32 8	26 0e to 32 0	16 0 to 20 0	9 0	9 0	8 0 to 8 8	16 8	17 0	12 8 to 13 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah ...	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 8	16 8	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Central Districts.																	
	Calcutta ...	16 8	16 8	13 4	30 0	30 0	16 0	9 4	9 8	8 8	15 4	14 8	12 12	22 0	22 0	16 0	...	...
	24-Pergunnahs ...	16 0f to 18 8	16 0 to 18 12	10 8 to 11 10	20 0f to 35 8	22 8 to 29 8	16 0	8 0g	8 0	8 4	16 0	13 5	11 0	12 12f	...	...	...	...
	Nuddea ...	18 5	18 5	12 5	35 8	...	...	16 0	14 8	10 15	17 5	17 5	16 13	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore ...	17 0b	19 0	11 3	...	...	...	14 0	13 3	11 0	22 1	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad ...	20 0i	20 0	15 0	36 0f to 40 0	36 0 to 40 0	15 0	14 8	13 8	11 0	22 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	29 0f	30 0

a In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 to 22 seers, barley 39 to 40 seers, best rice 13 to 23-6 seers, common rice 15 to 24-8 seers, and gram 22 to 38 seers, per rupee.
b In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 20 seers, barley 24 to 40 seers, best rice 16 to 19 seers, common rice 20 to 22 seers, maize 20 to 32 seers, and gram … seers, per rupee.
c In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 21 to 24-8 seers, barley 24 seers, best rice 20 to 27-8 seers, common rice 23 to 30 seers, maize 35 to 37-8 seers, and gram … seers, per rupee.
d In the interior prices range as follow :—Common rice of the present harvest at 22 seers, per rupee.

INDIA.

RICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

for the 2nd half of November 1875.

EERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Millets, Bajri, &c. Cumara, Veragu, Sawee, Cholum, Cursico, Murthy, Kodrajoli, Panicum, Cheena, &c.			Gram.				Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...	No return received			Ganjam	MADRAS.	
28 3	24 2		28 1	28 1	35 1		145 8	145 8	97 2	14 0	14 0	14 0	Vizagapatam		
38 2	30 9		25 2	25 2	39 9		243 0	243 0	161 3	18 7	18 7	18 7	Godavery		
32 3	35 2		23 1	20 5	31 6		129 3	129 3	129 3	18 4	17 5	18 4	Kistna		
39 8	27 3		22 3	21 8	22 8		69 2	65 3	57 6	17 0	17 0	17 0	Nellore		
38 5	28 5		24 9	24 9	21 5		243 0	243 0	243 0	16 2	16 2	14 4	Cuddapah		
34 2	33 9		25 8	25 8	21 3		97 2	97 2	97 2	16 7	16 7	11 9	Bellary		
31 9	25 8		24 0	24 0	27 0		226 0	260 5	179 8	15 6	16 0	13 6	Kurnool		
32 6	23 9		18 6	18 6	21 3		93 5	93 5	89 9	18 2	17 9	17 9	Madras		
31 9	23 3		18 7	18 7	21 8		89 4	89 4	93 3	18 6	18 6	18 6	Chingleput		
29 1	30 8		21 7	21 7	17 1		187 1	187 1	187 1	16 4	16 4	15 4	North Arcot		
27 0	28 2		21 0	21 5	19 2		233 3	235 7	227 0	17 1	17 1	17 5	South Arcot		
34 3	29 4		21 0	20 1	19 2		194 4	194 4	194 4	17 5	17 0	17 0	Tanjore		
27 5	24 9		24 6	23 1	20 0		157 9	157 9	157 9	15 4	14 6	14 6	Trichinopoly		
34 1	21 7		24 0	24 0	16 9		111 8	111 8	123 4	17 8	15 0	17 3	Madura		
20 5	16 4		15 6	15 6	12 5		66 6	66 6	66 6	15 5	15 5	15 5	Tinnevelly		
22 0	25 0		25 5	23 8	18 7		121 5	121 5	121 5	12 5	12 5	14 2½	Coimbatore		
14 4	15 8		18 3	15 8	14 1		121 5	121 5	121 5	11 0	11 0	11 0	Nilgiris		
25 5	27 0		24 1	24 1	20 6		150 7	150 7	155 5	18 3	18 3	12 8	Salem		
21 1	24 6		16 2	18 2	20 2		85 0	85 0	85 0	14 0	14 0	16 5	South Canara		
25 5	18 2		18 5	18 5	17 6		97 2	97 2	97 2	14 4	14 4	17 1	Malabar		
15 5	13 2		18 12	17 11	14 0		68 4	68 4	64 13	14 2	14 2	14 2	Bombay	BOMBAY.	
...	...		17 8	17 8	19 8		80 0	80 0	100 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	Ahmedabad		
...	...		14 9	13 5	16 0		80 0	80 0	80 0	16 13	16 13	16 13	Kaira		
...	...		12 5	12 5	12 13		92 8	92 8	101 12	14 12	14 13	13 6	Surat		
...	...		18 0	18 0	13 0		100 10	100 0	100 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Broach		
18 0	18 0		17 0	15 0	14 0		71 0	64 0	70 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	Tanna		
...	...		15 0	15 0	13 0		130 0	130 0	112 0	15 3	15 3	15 2	Kolaba		
...	...		18 4	17 14	18 6		150 0	150 0	150 0	13 14	13 14	12 11	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
27 10	31 14		21 11	21 4	17 0		128 0	139 7	106 12	12 12	12 12	16 2	Nasik		
...	...		27 6	25 5½	21 10½		106 10½	106 10½	106 10	13 8½	13 2½	11 2	Ahmednagar		
...	...		21 14	19 9	18 0		76 0	76 0	80 0	13 6	13 6	13 9	Poona		
...	...		24 10	24 1	19 4		120 0	120 0	100 0	13 0	13 0	13 8	Sholapur		
...	...		20 9	20 9	12 0		140 0	140 0	66 0	13 11	12 0	12 8	Kaladgi		
...	27 7		...	20 15	17 6		...	129 7	158 2	...	16 0	15 13	Satara		
21 12	29 4		18 3	17 6	11 8		146 0	145 0	150 0	16 8	16 2	16 0	Belgaum		
22 14	29 14		18 12	18 4	11 8		92 12	92 12	92 12	18 0	17 7	16 7	Dharwar		
24 11	26 0		15 0	15 0	12 5		11 Bdls.	11 Bdls.	7 Bdls.	20 14	20 14	18 9	Ratnagiri		
21 0	25 0		14 0	14 0	12 0		213 0	213 0	213 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Kanara (Karwar)		
36 0	36 0		30 0	30 0	21 0		200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Panch Mahals (Godhra)		
...	...			9 5	9 5		...	60 4	71 3	...	32 0	32 0	Aden		
...	...		22 0	23 0	...		160 0	160 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	Asirgarh		
...	...		16 0	15 7	11 4		81 2	81 2	80 0	14 14	14 13½	14 13½	Baroda		
...	...		18 4	18 4	20 4		150 0	150 0	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Disa		
...	...		20 0	17 8	16 8		140 0	140 0	130 0	30 0	30 0	23 0	Nimach		
...	...		24 5½	22 0½	26 0		100 0	100 0	100 0	45 0	45 0	40 0	Nasirabad		
...	...		16 0	16 0	11 8		40 0	40 0	40 0	64 0	64 0	32 0	Rajkot		
16 0	16 0		23 0	23 0	17 8		120 0	120 0	120 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Upper Sind Frontier		
9 0	9 0		16 0	17 8	17 0		111 0	114 0	125 0	57 0	54 8	60 0	Karachi		
...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...	No return received			Haidarabad		
27 0	27 0		16 0	15 0	20 0		280 0	280 0	240 0	35 0	35 0	28 0	Shikarpur		
...	...		...	...	...		120 0	120 0	120 0	27 6½	27 6½	32 0	Thur and Parkur		
													Western Districts.	BENGAL.	
...	...		20 0	22 8	15 0		200 0	160 0	240 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Burdwan		
...	...		20 0	20 0	15 8		320 0	320 0	440 0	8 12	8 12	8 4	Bancoorah		
...	...		21 0	20 8	13 8		200 0	200 0	240 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	Beerbhoom		
...	...		16 0	16 0	14 0		180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Midnapore		
...	...		21 0	23 0	15 0		120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Hooghly		
...	...		19 0	19 0	16 0		120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Howrah		
													Central Districts.		
...	...		22 0	20 0	16 8		120 0	120 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta		
...	...		18 12	18 12	13 5		120 0	110 0	120 0	8 12	8 12	9 0	24-Pergunnahs		
...	...		29 0	29 0	15 4		120 0	100 0	120 0	9 2½	9 2½	8 10½	Nuddea		
...	...		23 0	22 0	13 0		120 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore		
...	...		30 0	30 0	15 0		120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	Moorshedabad		

In the interior prices range as follows:—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice 13 to 19 seers, and gram 16 to 21 seers, per rupee.
In the interior only.
In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 8 to 9-8 seers, common rice 13-5 to 20 seers, and gram 17-8 to 21-12 seers, per rupee.
In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 6 to 17 seers, best rice 13-3 to 16 seers, common rice 16 to 34 seers, and gram 18-8 to 30-2 seers, per rupee.
In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 21 to 22-8 seers, best rice 21 to 23 seers, common rice 25 seers, and gram 23 to 32-8 seers, per rupee.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) Holcus Sorghum. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) Penicillaria Spicata. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
	Central Districts—contd.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*	Dinagepore ...	18 8	18 8	12 8	22 8	22 8	12 4	19 0	19 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah ...	23 0	23 0	18 0	50 0	50 0	20 0	22 0	20 8	20 0	24 0	21 8	24 0 to 25 0	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	14 0
	Rajshahye ...	20 10 to 24 0	20 10 to 24 0	13 8 to 14 0	30 0	37 8	...	16 0 to 24 0	15 0 to 19 11	9 12 to 16 8	24 6 to 28 2	21 12 to 25 9	21 0 to 22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore ...	22 8	22 8	12 12	...	...	...	12 11	11 4	7 7½	20 0	19 2	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bograh ...	19 8	18 8	10 8	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	7 8	26 4	24 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna ...	24 0	24 0	13 8	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	8 0	26 0	30 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0	4 0	7 0	5 0	4 0	4 8	13 0	13 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpaiguri ...	11 3	10 0	9 3	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca ...	16 0	16 0	13 0	22 0	22 8	16 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore ...	20 0	20 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensing ...	13 0	13 0	11 8	...	...	...	17 0	6 4	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah ...	13 8	13 8	10 10	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	9 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong ...	13 0	13 4	9 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakhally ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	10 0	13 5	13 5	10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah ...	8 6	8 6	8 6	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	13 3	20 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna ...	26 0	25 0	19 0	40 0	33 0	30 0	12 0	11 0	14 0	24 0	22 0	24 0	35 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	...
	Gya ...	25 8	24 8	17 8	40 0	37 0	20 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	23 0	22 8	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabád ...	20 0	20 0	14 0	32 0	34 0	18 0	16 8	16 0	12 0	20 0	18 0	14 0	32 0	31 0	20 0	32 0	26 0	22
	Durbhunga ...	23 0	21 8	16 4	33 0	27 8	16 8	16 8	14 4	18 8	17 8	18 8	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore ...	21 0	20 0	14 0	35 0	35 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun ...	21 8	21 8	17 0	35 0	35 0	25 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	21 0	21 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chumparun ...	21 0	21 0	12 0	37 0	35 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr ...	23 6	23 1	16 8	28 3	35 7	21 0	11 5	11 5	10 5	18 3	16 8	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhaugulpore ...	20 8	20 3	16 6	37 14	37 14	20 3	17 11	16 5	20 3	20 3	21 7	20 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah ...	24 0	24 0	15 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0 to 16 0	14 0	24 0 to 27 0	19 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	21 0	20 0	12 0	28 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	13 0	...	...	...	40 0	50 0	...
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack ...	21 0	18 6	17 1	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	17 1	31 8	26 4	24 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree ...	17 1	14 7	14 7	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	17 1	27 9	27 9	27 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore ...	18 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh ...	22 0	22 0	13 0	30 0 to 50 0	30 0 to 35 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	27 0	27 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga ...	21 0	22 0	10 0	28 0	30 0	14 0	24 0	23 0	14 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singhbhoom ...	18 0	18 0	11 0	32 0	32 0	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 0* and 32 0	24 0 and 32 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maunbhoom ...	17 0	17 0	10 8	32 0	32 0	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam.	Sylhet ...	15 0	15 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	12 4	17 8	17 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar ...	8 14	8 10	8 14	17 12	16 0	...	10 10	10 10	11 6	16 13	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpárá ...	23 0	22 0	13 0	...	...	...	12 0	15 0	9 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp ...	13 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrung ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	16 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 8	12 0	16 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibsagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	8 0	5 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur ...	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	12 10	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	8 8	6 8	7 8	9 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún ...	21 0	20 0	21 0	35 0	35 0	30 0	14 8	14 8	13 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	24 0	24 0	[illegible]
	Sahárunpur ...	22 10	22 10	23 3	29 2	29 2	30 0	10 12	10 12	8 10	15 1	15 1	14 0	29 2	29 2	26 15	30 3	30 3	[illegible]
	Muzaffarnagar ...	25 5	24 3	25 5	35 3	38 8	30 9	6 1	6 1	6 1	16 8	16 8	14 5	33 0	30 13	27 8	27 8	27 8	[illegible]
	Meerut ...	23 3	22 6	22 15	29 15	29 7	30 11	6 14	6 12	7 3½	16 12	16 8	14 10½	30 0	30 0	28 0	25 0	26 0	[illegible]
	Bulandshahr ...	27 0	23 0	24 8	31 0	31 0	32 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	31 0	28 0	30 0	29 0	28 0	[illegible]
	Aligarh ...	26 8	26 0	21 0	33 0	33 0	27 8	8 0	8 0	7 0	20 0	19 0	17 8	33 0	34 0	28 0	30 0	32 0	[illegible]
	Kumaun ...	13 8	13 8	13 0	18 0	18 9	17 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

g In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 seers, best rice 25 seers, common rice 27 seers, and gram 20 seers, per rupee.
h In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 18-8 seers, and gram 26-4 seers, per rupee.
i In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 seers, best rice 13 to 16 seers, common rice 20 to 22 seers, and gram 1[illegible] to 15 seers, per rupee.
m In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 24 seers, best rice 13 to 16 seers, common rice 22-8 seers, and gram 19 seers, per rupee.
n In the interior prices range as follow :—(*erajgunge) —Wheat 25 seers, best rice 11 seers, common rice 13 to 20 seers, lesser millets 16 seers, maize 20 to 40 seers, and gram [illegible] seers, per rupee.
o In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 11-5 seers, best rice 10 to 13-3 seers, common rice 14 to 20 seers, and gram 8 to 13-3 seers, per rupee.
p In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 seers, barley 25 seers, best rice 16 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 30 seers, and gram 20 seers, per rupee.
q In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 26 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice 18 to 26 seers, and gram 16 seers, per rupee.
r In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 18 seers, common rice 19-2 to 20 seers, paddy 32 to 32 seers, and gram 21 seers, per rupee.
s In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 26 seers, best rice 11 to 24 seers, and ceas 28 seers, common rice 21 to 28 seers, and gram 12 to 16 seers, per rupee.
t In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 16 to 19 seers, common rice 17 to 24 seers, per rupee.
u In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 12 to 19-8 seers, common rice 18 to 23 seers, per rupee.
v This fall is owing to scarcity of the market.
w In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 22-8 to 28-8 seers, barley 37-8 to 44 seers, best rice 19-12 seers, common rice 20 to 25 seers, lesser millets 40 to 42 seers, and [illegible]

...dia for the 1st half of November 1875 —continued.

...SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

...ner Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kutaro, Voragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralee, Murhwa, Naglee) *Pasteum, Milletum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.			
Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
												Central Districts—contd.		
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	13 12	180 0	180 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	Dinagepore ...	Bengal—*continued.*	
...	...	...	23 0	22 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	120 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Maldah ...		
...	...	...	24 30	24 0 to 28 2	16 0 to 18 0	320 0	240 0	320 0	8 5	8 5	7 15½	Rajshahye ...		
0 40 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	9 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Rungpore ...		
...	...	...	19 8	16 0	10 8	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 4	8 4	7 8	Bograh ...		
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 12	8 12	8 4	Pubna ...		
0 8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	5 0	4 0	4 0	Darjeeling ...		
...	...	...	12 3	12 3	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 0	6 7	6 0	Jalpaiguri ...		
												Eastern Districts.		
...	...	...	22 14	22 8	13 5	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 14	8 14	8 11	Dacca ...		
...	...	...	16 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	Furreedpore ...		
...	...	...	22 0	20 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Backergunge ...		
...	...	...	18 8	17 0	12 4	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 0	Mymensing ...		
...	...	...	19 0	17 8	12 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 8	Tipperah ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	9 4	8 12	7 8	Chittagong ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Noakhally ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	280 0	7 4	7 4	6 10	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...		
...	...	...	10 8	11 6	8 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 6	Hill Tipperah ...		
												Behar.		
...	...	...	33 0	29 0	24 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna ...		
0 40 0	31 0	31 0	30 0	30 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Gya ...		
0 40 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	19 0	200 0	160 0	140 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	Shahabad ...		
8 28 8	36 0	26 4	22 0	33 0	176 0	176 0	200 0	7 6	7 6	7 8	Durbhunga ...			
0 35 0	32 8	27 0	26 0	22 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	7 8	7 8	7 12	Mozufferpore ...			
0 36 0	27 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	7 12	Sarun ...			
0 24 0	10 14 to 55 0	24 0	24 0	15 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	Chumparun ...			
...	...	28 3	29 4	21 0	147 0	147 0	147 0	8 4	8 4	7 8	Monghyr ...			
0 30 0	35 0 to 45 0	26 8	27 12	20 3	151 8	151 8	151 8	8 3	8 3	8 3	Bhaugulpore ...			
...	...	23 0	22 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Purneah ...			
...	...	25 0	20 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...			
												Orissa.		
12 21 0	21 0	19 11	18 6	22 5	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	11 0	12 8	Cuttack ...			
...	...	19 11	13 2	21 0	84 0	64 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Pooree ...			
...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Balasore ...			
												Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.		
0 42 0	42 0	28 0	27 0	18 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Hazáribágh ...			
0 50 8	45 0	24 0	24 0	13 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	Lohardugga ...			
...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Singbhoom ...			
0 ...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	180 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Maunbhoom ...			
...	...	18 0	18 0	13 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	8 12	8 12	8 0	Sylhet ...	Assam.		
...	...	16 0	16 13	11 6	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 6	7 7	Cachar ...			
...	...	13 0	14 0	13 0	180 0	170 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Goálpárá ...			
...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	5 4	Gáro Hills ...			
...	...	12 0	13 0	9 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 0	Kámrúp ...			
...	...	6 10	6 10	5 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 8	5 8	6 8	Darrang ...			
...	...	10 0	8 0	6 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 8	6 8	Nowgong ...			
...	...	9 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 0	5 8	6 0	Sibságar ...			
...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Lakhimpur ...			
...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Khási and Jaintiá Hills ...			
...	...	4 0	4 0	5 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Nága Hills ...			
...	...	25 0	23 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dehra Dún ...	N.-W. Provinces.		
...	...	28 8	28 8	30 5	129 0	129 0	104 0	8 1	8 1	8 4	Saháranpur ...			
...	...	28 9	26 6	31 14	132 0	132 0	132 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar ...			
...	...	27 8½	27 1½	29 2½	110 0	110 0	103 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Meerut ...			
...	...	31 0	30 0	30 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	11 0	Bulandshahr ...			
...	...	32 0	32 0	28 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	Aligarh ...			
...	...	17 0	17 0	13 8	160 0	160 0	200 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	Kumaun ...			

[a] In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20-5 to 26 seers, barley 30-6 to 45 seers, best rice 10 to 12 seers, common rice 20-3 to 26 seers, great millets 27-8 to 32 seers, maize ... 31 to 40 seers, and gram 30 to 32 seers, per rupee.

[b] In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 21 seers, barley 28 to 33 seers, best rice 10 to 15 seers, common rice 15 to 17 seers, lesser millets 25 to 30 seers, maize 25 to 31 seers, and gram 20 to 26 seers, per rupee.

[c] In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 30 seers, barley 20 to 32 seers, best rice 13 to 20 seers, common rice 14 to 35 seers, lesser millets 30 to 40 seers, maize 30 to 40 seers, and gram 19 to 27-6 seers, per rupee.

[d] In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 25 seers, barley 27 to 36 seers, best rice 13 to 18 seers, common rice 20 to 25 seers, and gram 20 to 25 seers, per rupee.

[e] In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 24 seers, barley 22-8 to 29 seers, best rice 15 to 17 seers, common rice 16 to 22 seers, maize 37 seers, and gram 17 to 23 seers, per rupee.

[f] In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 24 seers, barley 42-8 to 47 seers, best rice 15 to 25 seers, common rice 16-8 to 28 seers, bulrush millet 40 to 44 seers, maize 32 to 40 seers, and gram 16 to 32 seers, per rupee.

[g] In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 21 to 31-4 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 25 to 29 seers, lesser millet 45 to 60 seers, and gram 21 to 4..-4 seers, per rupee.

[h] In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 20 seers, wheat 30 seers, best rice 20 to 27 seers, common rice 23 to 30 seers, lesser millet 45 seers, maize 40 to 45 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers, per rupee.

[i] In the interior only.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUP

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Pennisetum spicatum*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	Garhwál	22 8	22 8	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bijnor	22 0	20 12	20 13	31 4	29 4	28 2	14 8	14 5	12 15	18 0	17 8	15 3	24 10	22 8	25 14	25 0	25 14	24
	Moradabad	23 10	23 2	18 12	35 10	32 14	25 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	20 15	20 0	16 9	35 0	28 12	21 4	31 12	31 4	22
	Budaun	27 0	25 12	18 9½	38 6½	37 8	24 0	12 0	9 9½	9 9½	21 9	20 2	18 9½	38 6½	34 0	34 0	37 3	33 0	22
	Bareilly	25 0	23 12	18 2	40 0	40 10	22 8	6 14	6 14	6 9	20 10	20 0	16 4	36 4	33 12	25 0	35 0	35 0	22
	Shâhjahânpur	31 12	29 4	20 8	49 0	43 10	26 8	8 0	8 0	8 4	26 0	24 8	20 0	...	...	26 0	40 0	...	22
	Tarâi Pergunnahs	23 12	26 4	21 4	37 8	30 0	32 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	18 12	37 8	37 8	31 4	31 4	...	22
	Muttra	23 0	23 0	19 0	29 8	29 8	31 0	8 0	8 8	7 8	16 8	15 0	15 0	31 0	31 0	28 0	26 8	27 0	22
	Agra	22 8½	22 9½	17 9½	31 0	30 9½	27 9½	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	10 13½	28 0	27 0	24 0	27 11	28	22
	Farukhabad	27 8	25 2	16 2	37 2	35 12	19 15	7 0	7 3	7 3	22 0	19 4	14 12	38 0	...	20 10	38 8	34 6	26
	Mainpuri	26 8	27 0	18 0	35 0	34 0	23 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	24 0	20 0	10 0	33 0	...	21 0	31 0	30 0	21
	Etáwah	25 0	24 8	18 0	29 0	29 0	23 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	23 0	15 8	12 8	36 0	27 0	26 0	36 0	32 0	25
	Etah	27 8	28 4	20 0	35 0	37 8	24 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	22 0	18 0	35 0	35 0	22 0	32 8	33 0	21
	Jalaun	22 0	22 0	21 0	24 0	23 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	35 0	24 0	28 0	30 0	28 0	22
	Jhánsi	20 4	19 6	20 13	31 10	28 0	32 5	8 0	8 0	9 8	14 0	14 0	13 10	27 3	24 12	28 12	23 12	22 9	22
	Lalitpur	19 8	19 0	22 8	30 0	28 0	32 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	28 0	25 0	29 0	...	...	...
	Cawnpore	27 0	25 8	19 8	39 0	37 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	21 0	17 8	18 0	40 0	...	25 0	40 0	38 0	22
	Fatehpur	26 12	26 8	18 12	35 0	32 0	24 0	17 0	17 0	9 8	27 12	25 0	21 0	47 0	...	30 8	37 8	35 8	28
	Bánda	25 0	24 0	20 0	29 0	28 0	22 4	9 0	9 4	12 4	25 0	22 0	18 0	40 0	32 0	36 0	37 8	30 0	28
	Allahabad	25 4	22 0	16 4	35 0	30 0	23 8	9 8	8 0	9 0	26 0	18 0	18 8	40 0	...	28 0	35 0	25 0	21
	Hamírpur	25 0	23 12	19 0	28 0	28 0	20 4	14 0	13 8	9 0	21 6	20 0	16 14	45 0	33 12	30 0	39 0	33 12	26
	Jaunpur	28 4	27 8	19 1	40 15	42 6	25 6	7 12	8 7	7 12	28 4	28 4	19 12	...	...	...	21 3	21 3	21
	Gorakhpur	29 12	29 12	18 6	50 12	49 0	23 10	16 10	16 10	10 8	26 4	26 4	25 6	43 12	42 0	26 4	...	...	...
	Basti	30 0	28 12	18 2	45 0	42 8	23 12	13 12	13 12	10 10	20 0	20 0	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Azamgarh	25 1	25 1	17 0	35 6	34 0	25 1	11 13	11 13	9 9	21 7	21 7	17 11	35 6	35 6	25 13	...	...	...
	Mirzapur	20 8	21 0	15 0	30 0	30 0	22 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	17 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	30 0	30 0	22
	Benares	25 3	22 0	15 4	31 8	32 8	21 0	17 13	10 8	8 6	21 0	18 14	16 12	...	...	23 1	30 7	...	22
	Ghazipur	19 5	19 5	18 0	30 14½	29 10	23 3	7 1	7 1	7 1½	20 9½	19 5	18 0	29 10	29 10	13 14½	30 14½	28 5	22
Punjab	Delhi	23 8	22 0	23 0	31 0	31 0	33 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	30 0	30 0	27 0	25 0	25 0	22
	Gurgáon	20 0	20 0	20 0	31 0	29 8	33 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	8 0	29 0	29 0	30 0	29 0	28 8	22
	Karnál	24 0	22 8	25 0	32 0	32 0	37 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	13 0	32 0	28 0	30 0	26 0	20 0	22
	Hissár	23 0	23 8	20 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	40 0	40 0	28 0	36 0	35 0	22
	Rohtak	24 0	21 0	21 0	34 0	34 0	29 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	30 0	26 0	25 0	28 0	27 0	22
	Sirsa	24 0	22 0	23 0	45 0	42 0	40 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	50 0	48 0	35 0	42 0	45 0	22
	Umbaila	24 4	24 12	26 8	34 0	34 0	32 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	34 0	34 0	30 0	33 0	20 0	22
	Ludhiána	23 8	23 0	29 8	37 0	34 0	41 8	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	12 0	34 0	34 0	39 0	34 0	25 0	22
	Simlá	19 0	18 4	24 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	22
	Jullundur	21 8	22 0	30 0	34 0	32 0	50 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	42 0	30 0	24 0	22
	Hoshiárpúr	23 0	23 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	40 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	40 0	16 0	16 0	22
	Kángra	18 0	18 0	21 0	27 0	26 0	29 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amritsar	22 0	22 0	26 0	32 0	29 8	40 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	28 0	24 8	34 0	26 0	22 8	22
	Siálkot	21 8	22 0	24 0	32 0	32 0	36 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	30 0	30 0	0 ...	27 0	27 8	...
	Gurdáspúr	20 0	20 0	30 0	22 0	22 0	42 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	28 0	24 0	40 0	18 0	18 0	22
	Lahore	20 8	20 8	25 0	31 0	30 0	43 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	31 0	31 0	34 0	24 0	22 0	22
	Ferozepore	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gujránwála	21 12	22 4	23 8	37 0	35 0	43 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	32 0	30 0	32 0	30 0	28 0	22
	Ráwalpindi	29 0	29 8	31 0	26 0	28 0	40 0	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	10 0	35 0	35 0	32 0	38 0	42 0	22
	Jhelum	26 8	26 8	29 0	32 0	31 0	43 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	32 0	32 0	43 0	36 0	36 8	22
	Gujrát	23 0	23 0	26 0	34 8	35 0	80 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	38 0	39 0	32 0	38 0	38 0	22
	Shahpúr	24 8	24 0	29 8	34 0	34 0	50 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	15 0	38 0	40 0	40 0	31 0	31 0	22
	Mooltan	18 0	17 12	19 0	25 0	24 0	30 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	22
	Jhang	22 0	21 0	25 0	28 0	27 0	50 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	10 0	28 0	26 0	30 0	27 0	28 0	22
	Montgomery	20 8	21 0	22 0	26 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	28 0	26 0	...	28 0	28 8	22
	Muzaffargarh	18 8	18 8	20 0	26 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	22
	Dera Ismail Khán	31 4	32 8	28 12	40 0	45 0	42 8	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 8	45 0	45 0	45 0	42 8	43 12	22
	Dera Ghazi Khán	20 0	20 0	21 4	25 0	25 0	30 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	33 0	28 12	28 12	22
	Bannú	43 12	43 12	47 8	64 1	61 4	81 4	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 0	62 8	50 0	68 0	50 0	50 0	22
	Peshâwar	22 6	22 6	23 11	35 1	35 1	40 1	...	...	...	13 10	13 10	13 0	31 14	32 8	33 2	33 13	32 8	22
	Kohát	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hazárá	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oudh	Lucknow	31 0	28 0	19 8	40 0	36 0	24 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	25 0	24 0	18 0	42 8	42 8	25 0	48 8	37 0	22
	Unáo	96 12	26 10	18 4	34 0	33 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	26 0	24 4	18 0	43 0	42 12	25 0	38 8	35 0	22
	Bára Banki	28 0	28 0	19 0	36 0	36 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	27 0	26 0	17 0	44 0	42 0	26 0	40 0	36 0	22
	Sitápur	35 0	32 0	22 8	70 0	45 0	31 8	9 0	9 0	8 8	26 0	26 0	21 0	...	...	35 0	55 0	50 0	22
	Hardui	29 3	28 10	18 4	51 8	51 8	23 7	6 9	6 9	6 9	24 6	24 6	13 2	45 0	...	22 15	45 0	43 12	22
	Kheri	33 0	32 8	23 0	58 0	60 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	31 0	29 0	28 0	72 0	...	40 0	42 8	23 8	22
	Fyzabad	27 12	26 4	19 9	40 0	39 0	27 3½	11 0	10 8	10 7	20 0	19 12	20 4½	43 8	40 0	28 0	32 8	25 0	22
	Bharaich	30 0	30 0	18 0	52 0	52 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	48 0	48 0	36 0	...	...	22
	Gonda	29 12	29 2	21 5	41 10	40 0	23 8	24 12	24 8	21 4	25 8	25 0	21 12	48 0	48 0	32 0	35 0	24 0	22
	Rái Bareli	30 12	29 0	20 12	42 8	40 0	23 0	28 0	27 8	22 0	30 0	29 0	24 0	53 0	45 0	32 0	43 0	38 0	22
	Sultánpur	29 0	27 0	20 0	44 0	44 0	29 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	31 0	29 8	24 8	42 0	42 0	30 0	36 0	34 0	22
	Pratábgarh	29 8	28 1	20 1	44 8	42 2	30 7	19 4	17 10	18 12	32 2	31 5	23 6	52 13	...	35 0	43 14	37 8	22

dia for the 2nd half of November 1875 —continued.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

...er Millets, Ragi, ...n, (Kavaru, Yerag ...ovro, hean & Coralo ...burbwa, Nugloo), Pan... ...an Millaroon, etc.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.			
... Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	6 14	6 9	6 4	Garhwál ...	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	
...	...	...	25 4	24 12	25 14	90 0	90 0	112 8	...	...	...	Bijnor ...		
...	...	...	31 14	31 4	24 6	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 10	9 14	9 6	Moradabad ...		
...	...	...	35 6	35 0	22 13	192 0	192 0	...	9 0	9 0	8 6½	Budaun ...		
...	...	...	33 12	31 4	21 14	112 8	112 8	125 0	9 6	9 6	9 6	Bareilly ...		
...	...	...	35 0	33 8	21 8	150 0	155 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Sháhjahánpur ...		
...	...	...	28 12	27 8	22 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 12	8 7	8 12	Tarái Pergunnahs ...		
...	...	...	30 0	29 8	31 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	10 12	11 0	Muttra ...		
...	...	...	28 15	28 6½	28 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Agra ...		
...	...	...	33 12	33 11	18 9	165 0	165 0	158 2	8 14	8 14	8 6	Farukhabad ...		
...	...	...	29 8	30 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	9 8	9 0	Mainpuri ...		
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Etáwah ...		
...	...	...	29 0	32 0	27 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	9 4	Etah ...		
...	...	...	28 0	28 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jalaun ...		
...	...	...	21 ●5	21 9	25 6	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Jhánsi ...		
...	...	...	26 0	22 0	26 10	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Lalitpur ...		
...	...	...	34 0	34 0	24 0	160 0	150 0	130 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Cawnpore ...		
...	...	...	33 0	33 0	25 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 10	8 8	Fatehpur ...		
...	...	...	31 0	30 0	26 8	163 0	163 0	163 0	11 4	11 4	10 8	Bánda ...		
...	...	...	30 0	29 0	23 4	160 0	120 0	100 0	8 8	8 0	8 8	Allahabad ...		
...	...	...	29 8	27 8	24 12	140 0	140 0	120 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur ...		
...	...	...	36 11	38 2	24 11	197 12	197 12	197 12	8 1	8 1	8 1	Jaunpur ...		
...	...	...	35 14	35 0	16 10	160 0	160 0	150 0	7 2	7 2	7 2	Gorakhpur ...		
...	...	...	34 6	35 0	20 10	150 0	150 0	150 0	7 3	7 3	7 0½	Basti ...		
...	...	...	29 14	29 8	19 3	177 0	177 0	177 0	6 14	6 14	6 14	Azamgarh ...		
...	...	...	27 0	27 0	21 0	110 0	110 0	100 0	7 8	8 0	7 8	Mirzapur ...		
...	...	...	26 12	25 4	21 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	6 12	6 4	6 5	Benares ...		
...	...	...	28 5	28 5	23 3	181 12	181 12	154 8	7 6	7 6	7 6	Ghazipur ...		
...	...	...	31 0	28 0	30 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 8	8 8	7 8	Delhi *a* ...	Panjab.	*References.* *a*, Gram falling. *b*, Bájra and jowár falling. *c*, Wheat and jowár falling. *d*, Barley falling and bájra rising. *e*, Bájra falling. *f*, Barley and bájra falling. *g*, Jowár falling. *h*, Bájra rising. *i*, Barley rising. *j*, Barley, jowár and gram falling.
...	...	...	28 0	27 0	31 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Gurgáon ...		
...	...	...	33 0	33 0	36 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Karnál *b* ...		
...	...	...	42 0	40 0	38 0	120 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	Hissár ...		
...	...	...	33 0	32 0	28 0	120 0	140 0	120 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Rohtak *c* ...		
...	...	...	46 0	45 0	39 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	Sirsa *d* ...		
...	...	...	34 8	34 8	40 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Umballa *e* ...		
...	...	...	33 8	32 8	41 8	80 0	80 0	110 0	9 0	8 14	9 6	Ludhiána *f* ...		
...	...	...	24 8	24 12	28 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	8 4	8 0	8 0	Simlá ...		
...	...	...	31 0	32 0	45 0	110 0	110 0	100 0	9 8	9 0	9 8	Jullundur *e* ...		
...	...	...	29 0	29 0	39 8	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 4	9 4	9 4	Hushiárpúr ...		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra ...		
...	...	...	30 4	28 8	38 12	105 0	105 0	105 0	10 2	10 0	10 0	Amritsar *b* ...		
...	...	...	25 8	25 0	34 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 6	10 4	Siálkot ...		
...	...	...	24 0	22 0	42 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 4	9 8	Gurdáspúr *g* ...		
...	...	...	31 0	28 8	38 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	9 14	10 0	Lahore ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			Ferozepore ...		
...	...	...	29 0	29 0	40 0	100 0	110 0	100 0	10 8	10 4	10 8	Gujránwála ...		
...	...	...	31 0	32 0	40 4	120 0	120 0	110 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Ráwalpindi *h* ...		
...	...	...	24 0	23 0	36 0	100 0	120 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhelum ...		
...	...	...	23 8	24 0	38 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 0	11 0	Gujrát ...		
...	...	...	28 8	29 0	46 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	Shahpúr ...		
...	...	...	22 0	21 0	29 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Mooltan ...		
...	...	...	24 0	24 8	34 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 12	10 8	10 12	Jhang ...		
...	...	...	28 0	26 0	30 0	220 0	220 0	220 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Montgomery ...		
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	26 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	Muzaffargarh ...		
...	...	...	42 8	41 4	45 0	112 0	112 0	112 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Dera Ismail Khán *i* ...		
...	...	...	23 9	23 9	28 12	150 0	150 0	150 0	31 4	31 4	30 0	Dera Ghazi Khán ...		
...	...	...	52 8	47 8	55 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Bannú *j* ...		
...	...	...	24 11	27 0	36 6	110 0	110 0	91 0	52 0	53 5	52 0	Pesháwar ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			Kohát ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			Haréré ...		
... 0	42 8	35 0	35 0	32 0	21 8	130 0	130 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	Lucknow ...	Oudh.	
... 4	43 0	32 0	31 8	32 10	21 0	160 0	162 8	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Unáo ...		* Jowr, large.
... 0	50 0	32 0	37 0	33 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Bára Banki ...		* Murwa.
... 0	47 10	42 8	40 0	36 0	25 0	200 0	180 0	200 0	8 12	8 8	8 0	Sítápur ...		* Kodo.
... 0	51 8	†50 0	36 9	37 0	19 0	192 8	192 8	192 8	8 0	8 0	7 8	Hardui ...		* Jowr Mokal.
... 0	65 0	60 0	36 0	36 8	24 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kheri ...		* Dhan. † Paddy.
... 8	41 8	30 8	37 8	34 8	22 5½	140 0	120 0	140 0	8 8	8 4	8 0	Fyzabad ...		* Sawán.
... 0	80 0	28 0	40 0	40 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	220 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Bharaich ...		* Murwa.
... 5	45 0	39 4	37 6	37 8	19 2	170 0	170 0	140 0	8 4	8 4	7 12	Gonda ...		* Kodo.
... 8	54 11	37 8	40 0	40 0	27 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 0	8 0	Rái Barelí ...		* Kodo, Murwa, and Lahara.
... 6	56 0	42 0	38 0	37 0	24 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Sultánpur ...		* Murwa and Kodo.
... 8	50 13	28 0	37 8	37 8	26 6	193 5	193 5	200 0	8 0	7 13	7 6	Pratábgarh ...		* Sawán.
														* Paddy.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight. S.	Ch.	Wheat. Past fortnight. S.	Ch.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1874. S.	Ch.	Barley. Present fortnight. S.	Ch.	Barley. Past fortnight. S.	Ch.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1874. S.	Ch.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight. S.	Ch.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight. S.	Ch.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1874. S.	Ch.	Rice (common). Present fortnight. S.	Ch.	Rice (common). Past fortnight. S.	Ch.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1874. S.	Ch.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight. S.	Ch.	Great Millet. Past fortnight. S.	Ch.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874. S.	Ch.	Bulrush Millet (Cumbum, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight. S.	Ch.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight. S.	Ch.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1874. S.	Ch.
Central Provinces.	Nagpur ...	21	4	21	0	28	0	...		...		...		9	0	9	0	10	0	15	0	14	8	16	4	35	0	35	0	45	0	...		...		...	
	Bhandara ...	23	0	23	0	24	0	...		...		...		10	0	10	0	10	0	18	0	20	0	20	0	26	0	26	0	33	12	...		...		...	
	Chanda ...	21	0	19	7	27	6	...		...		...		...		...		...		18	4	15	7	23	6	29	7	26	0	65	0	...		...		...	
	Wardha ...	24	0	22	11	30	0	...		...		...		9	0	10	1	8	8	12	14	13	0	12	0	38	3	30	14	77	8	...		...		...	
	Balaghat ...	25	0	25	0	21	0	...		...		...		18	0	18	0	16	0	25	0	25	0	22	0	...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Jubbulpore ...	29	0	27	0	24	0	16	0	17	0	16	0	21	0	20	0	18	0	25	0	24	0	20	0	40	0	25	0	20	0	25	0	20	0	15	
	Saugor ...	20	0	20	8	23	0	...		...		...		9	0	9	8	7	0	15	0	15	0	11	0	35	0	...		32	0	...		...		...	
	Damoh ...	24	8	23	12	25	0	...		...		...		18	0	18	0	14	0	20	0	20	0	19	0	...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Seoni ...	32	0	32	0	27	0	...		...		...		11	0	12	0	11	0	22	0	22	0	26	0	...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Mandla ...	30	0	30	0	19	0	...		...		...		16	0	16	0	15	0	25	0	25	0	20	0	...		...		32	0	...		...		...	
	Betul ...	25	0	24	0	24	0	...		...		...		15	0	15	0	14	0	16	0	16	0	15	0	32	0	...		26	0	...		...		...	
	Chindwara ...	25	0	27	0	25	0	...		...		...		10	0	10	0	10	0	20	0	20	0	12	0	32	0	36	0	40	0	...		...		...	
	Hoshangabad ...	17	8	17	8	20	4	...		...		...		10	0	10	0	9	0	11	0	11	0	9	0	...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Narsinghpur ...	24	0	24	0	22	0	...		...		...		13	0	13	0	11	0	15	0	15	0	13	0	...		...		27	0	...		...		...	
	Nimar ...	15	0	15	0	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		14	0	13	2	...		28	2	28	*2	...		24	0	24	0	...	
	Raipur ...	48	0	44	0	44	0	...		...		...		21	0	21	0	22	0	34	0	34	0	38	0	...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Sambalpur ...	28	0	28	0	21	0	...		...		...		26	0	26	0	28	0	31	8	31	8	35	0	...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Bilaspur ...	52	0	52	0	36	0	...		...		...		32	0	32	0	28	0	52	0	52	0	42	0	...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Upper Godavery ...	19	0	19	0	16	0	...		...		...		9	0	9	0	10	0	12	0	13	0	14	0	46	0	50	0	60	0	...		...		...	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...	No return received																																			
	Bolarum ...																																				
	Chudderghat ...																																				
	Osmanoee ...	23	0	22	0	18	0	15	0	15	0	14	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	52	0	52	0	48	0	26	0	26	0	18	
	Akola ...	23	0	23	0	22	0	...		...		...		8	0	8	0	8	0	13	0	13	0	10	0	45	0	47	0	38	0	30	0	27	0	30	
	Elichpur ...	26	0	24	0	19	0	10	0	10	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	52	0	50	0	40	0	40	0	32	0	30	
	Buldana ...	23	0	22	0	22	0	...		...		...		...		...		...		14	0	13	0	14	0	48		48	0	36	0	35	0	40	0	30	
	Woon ...	18	0	22	0	24	0	13	0	14	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	9	0	12	0	12	0	10	0	48	0	51	0	42	0	8	0	8	0	7	
	Bassim ...	25	0	24	0	23	5	...		...		...		10	0	10	0	8	5	13	0	13	0	13	5	64	0	60*	0	58	0	36	0	36	0	26	
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore — Wholesale	12	5	12	7	11	2	12	5	12	5	12	0	10	5	11	0	10	5	12	5	14	0	14	0	24	0	24	7	24	5	...		...		...	
	Bangalore — Retail ...	12	0	12	2	10	7	12	0	12	0	11	5	10	0	10	5	10	2	12	0	13	5	13	5	23	2	23	7	23	5	...		...		...	
	Kolar — Wholesale	...		...		...		9	9	9	9	10	3	12	6	14	5	17	4	12	7	14	9	19	7	...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Kolar — Retail ...	...		...		...		9	6	9	6	10	1	12	3	14	2	17	2	12	4	14	6	19	5	...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Túmkúr — Wholesale	12	0	14	0	12	5	11	0	13	0	12	5	11	0	15	0	16	0	12	0	17	0	17	0	20	0	22	0	25	0	...		...		...	
	Túmkúr — Retail ...	11	5	13	0	12	0	10	5	12	0	12	0	10	0	14	0	15	0	11	0	16	0	16	0	18	0	20	0	24	0	...		...		...	
	Mysore — Wholesale	10	4	10	4	11	0	...		...		...		10	4	10	4	11	1	11	0	11	2	11	5	23	1	23	1	39	7	26	2	25	1	33	
	Mysore — Retail ...	10	2	10	2	10*	4	...		...		...		10	2	10	2	10	7	10	6	11	0	11	3	22	0	22	5	39	2	25	2	24	1	32	
	Hassan — Wholesale	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Hassan — Retail ...	10	5	10	0	11	5	12	5	11	0	12	5	12	0	10	0	12	7	13	7	11	0	13	7	...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Shimoga — Wholesale	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Shimoga — Retail ...	10	5	11	5	9	0	...		...		11	0	9	5	10	5	13	0	14	0	14	5	18	0	...		...		33	0	...		...		...	
	Kadur — Wholesale	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Kadur — Retail ...	12	0	12	0	9	0	...		...		...		12	0	12	0	12	0	13	0	13	0	16	0	...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Chitaldroog — Wholesale	12	8	14	2	13	4	14	8	16	1	15	7	...		12	2	13	4	...		13	7	15	4	23	0	22	8	41	2	21	7	22	0	31	
	Chitaldroog — Retail ...	12	0	12	0	12	0	14	7	15	0	14	0	11	8	12	1	13	0	12	8	13	1	15	0	20	9	21	7	35	0	20	0	20	0	28	
	Coorg — Wholesale	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Coorg — Retail ...	8	2	7	9	8	4	9	7	8	6	8	8	9	7	9	7	10	4	13	2	13	3	16	9	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Rajpootana.	Jaipur ...	16	0	16	0	...		26	0	26	0	...		7	2	7	2	...		10	4	10	4	...		26	4	26	0	...		21	8	21	0	...	
	Kishengurh ...	17	8	17	8	...		26	8	26	8	...		10	0	10	0	...		11	8	11	0	...		26	8	26	8	...		21	8	21	8	...	
	Alwar ...	21	0	22	8	22	0	31	8	31	8	34	8	7	4	7	4	6	12	11	4	11	4	10	0	34	0	32	0	35	0	25	0	26	0	30	
	Bharatpur (City) ...	22	8	22	0	20	0	32	0	34	0	31	0	8	8	8	12	...		10	0	10	8	...		29	0	29	0	27	0	29	0	28	0	25	
	Kerowli (City) ...	20	10	20	0	20	0	31	4	32	8	30	0	15	0	12	8	8	12	16	4	13	12	11	4	32	8	32	8	30		26	14	27	8	28	
	Ajmir ...	16	14	16	8	16	12	25	14	26	0	23	14	5	0	4	12	5	8	10	8	10	0	8	0	23	10	23	10	21	0	22	8	21	15	20	
	Deolie Cantonment ...	No return received						...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Erinpura ...	20	0	20	8	18	12	36	0	36	0	31	0	...		...		...		9	0	9	0	7	0	30	0	30	0	25	0	29	0	30	0	27	
	Sirohi ...	No return received						...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		28	0	29	0	23	
	Aboo ...	17	8	18	0	16	14	31	0	29	0	20	4	5	10	5	8	5	10	7	8	7	6	7	8	...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar ...	24	0	24	0	28	0	30	0	31	0	40	0	...		...		...		16	0	16	0	18	0	...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Meywar ...	15	10	15	16	16	6	23	7	20	6	22	10	...		...		...		9	6	8	10	9	13	...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Banswarra (Meywar Agency)	24	0	23	0	23	12	...		...		...		7	8	7	8	7	8	16	0	15	8	16	4	...		...		...		23	2	23	2	...	
	Marwar ...	16	4	16	9	...		27	8	27	8	...		5	0	5	0	...		7	3	7	8	...		26	4	24	6	...		...		...		...	
	Bikaneer ...	No return received																																			
	Bundi ...																																				
	Kota ...																																				
	Tonk ...																																				
	Jhallawar ...																																				
	Shahpoora ...																																				
Central India.	Indore ...	14	8	13	11	13	12	...		...		...		9	3	9	0	8	0	10	0	10	0	9	0	22	0	23	0	24	0	22	0	18	0	20	
	Gwalior ...	15	8	15	8	15	8	18	0	17	13	20	2	6	10	7	2	6	6	8	12	8	12	7	5	21	11	21	10	20	13	21	8	20	10	19	
	Goona ...	No return received						...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Rutlam ...	14	12	14	0	13	4	...		...		...		10	0	10	0	10	0	13	12	13	12	12	8	21	0	20	8	22	8	18	4	17	12	20	
	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...	27	0	27	0	20	0	35	0	...		...		8	0	8	0	8	0	29	0	31	0	20	0	...		...		...		...		...		...	

...is for the 2nd half of November 1875—concluded.

...SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

...Wheat			Millets, Ragi, (Kavaru, Veragoo, ...ees, Cholum, Coraloo, ...ghum, Ragies) Panic ...Millet, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
...Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1874.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	23 8	24 0	24 0	140 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 4				Nagpur ...	Central Provinces.	
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 8				Bhandara ...		
...	...	...	22 5	18 7	27 5	420 0	420 0	480 0	9 0	8 5	9 5				Chanda ...		
...	...	...	20 5	20 12	20 0	160 0	160 0	240 0	10 6	11 0	11 0				Wardha ...		
...	...	...	28 0	28 0	25 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0				Balaghat ...		
0 60 0	...	...	35 0	38 0	26 0	170 0	150 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8				Jubbulpore ...		
...	...	...	27 0	25 0	24 0	220 0	220 0	160 0	7 4	7 12	6 12				Saugor ...		
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	28 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 12	7 8	7 0				Damoh ...		
...	...	...	32 0	33 0	27 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	9 0				Seoni ...		
0 30 0	27 0	45 0	45 0	45 0	25 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	7 0	7 0				Mandla ...		
0 26 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	280 0	280 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 8				Betul ...		
8 25 8	25 8	25 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0				Chindwara ...		
...	...	24 0	24 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0				Hoshangabad ...		
...	...	32 0	32 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0				Narsinghpur ...		
...	...	20 4	20 4	...	120 0	120 0	...		10 8	10 12	...				Nimar ...		
...	...	48 0	42 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	...		8 8	8 4	8 0				Raipur ...		
...	...	20 0	28 0	20 0	150 0	150 0	140 0		10 0	10 0	7 8				Sambalpur ...		
0 100 0	100 0	45 0	45 0	36 0	200 0	200 0	160 0		8 0	8 0	6 0				Bilaspur ...		
...	...	28 0	30 0	24 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	1,440 0		8 0	8 0	8 0				Upper Godavery ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received						Secunderabad ...	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
															Bolarum ...		
															Chudderghat ...		
...	...	...	22 0	17 0	32 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	10 0				Oomracotee ...		
0 10 0	12 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	106 0	106 0	64 0		11 0	9 0	10 0				Akola ...		
...	...	20 0	21 0	20 0	64 0	64 0	64 0		9 8	9 8	9 0				Elichpur ...		
...	...	22 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...		11 0	11 0	11 0				Buldana ...		
...	...	22 0	24 0	15 0	179 0	179 0	87 0		8 0	7 0	5 0				Woon ...		
0 27 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	21 0	90 0	90 0	90 0		8 5	8 2	8 5				Bassim ...		
5 24 5	35 0	22 0	21 5	14 2	...	...	...		13 5	13 7	10 5	Bangalore	Wholesale		Mysore and Coorg.		
5 23 5	34 0	21 5	21 0	13 7	72 0	72 0	72 0		13 0	13 2	10 2		Retail				
8 25 2	50 0	24 3	24 3	18 5	...	...	...		15 7	15 7	14 3	Kolar	Wholesale				
5 24 7	49 7	24 0	24 0	18 3	172 4	172 4	172 4		15 4	15 4	14 1		Retail				
7 55 0	58 0	25 0	25 0	17 0	180 0	180 0	182 0		12 0	13 0	13 0	Tumkur	Wholesale				
3 54 0	56 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	100 0		11 0	12 0	12 0		Retail				
0 22 5	29 3	25 4	23 1	17 3	72 0	77 0	72 0		10 4	9 6	9 6	Mysore	Wholesale				
6 22 0	28 7	24 6	22 5	16 6	69 0	72 0	62 0		10 2	9 4	9 4		Retail				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	Hassan	Wholesale				
7 18 0	37 7	16 7	16 0	16 7	150 0	150 0	150 0		9 5	10 0	9 5		Retail				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	Shimoga	Wholesale				
0 21 0	43 0	21 0	22 0	14 0	360 0	360 0	360 0		9 5	9 7	9 0		Retail				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	Kadur	Wholesale				
0 16 0	32 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	60 0	60 0	60 0		10 0	10 0	8 0		Retail				
7 26 0	56 9	...	21 7	19 2	...	...	...		10 0	10 0	9 0	Chital-droog.	Wholesale				
9 20 0	49 0	20 1	21 5	17 0	100 0	100 0	100 0		9 0	9 0	8 0		Retail				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	Coorg	Wholesale				
9 20 4	27 9	18 0	16 9	15 5	92 6	92 6	110 0		9 6	8 9	9 5		Retail				
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	...		19 0	19 0	...	Jaipur ...			Rajpootana.		
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	...		40 0	40 0	...	Kishengurh ...					
8 32 8	28 5	31 0	31 8	31 8	110 0	110 0	...		25 8	25 8	24 0	Alwar ...					
8 24 2	26 8	28 2	27 8	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0		26 0	26 0	21 0	Bharatpur (City) ...					
...	...	21 8	19 8	22 5	85 0	95 0	95 0		31 14	28 12	28 2	Kerowli (City) ...					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		23 10	34 5	35 0	Ajmir ...					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		No return received			Deolie Cantonment ...					
...	...	21 0	21 0	18 12	200 0	200 0	200 0		40 0	40 0	40 0	Erinpura ...					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		No return received			Sirohi ...					
...	...	25 0	25 0	14 4	100 0	100 0	100 0		...	...	...	Aboo ...					
...	...	...	...	...	10 Pie*	10 Pie*	6 Pie*		13 0	12 0	11 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar ...					* Per man's load.
...	...	17 9	17 8	17 3	165 0	165 0	165 0		25 0	25 0	25 0	Meywar ...					
...	...	27 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	...		11 4	14 0	11 4	Banswarra (Meywar Agency)					
...	...	16 4	15 10	...	70 0	70 0	...		56 4	56 4	...	Marwar ...					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received ...					Bikaneer ...					
												Bundi ...					
												Kota ...					
												Tonk ...					
												Jhallawar ...					
												Shahpoora ...					
...	...	19 3	17 12	15 8	96 0	96 0	96 0		8 8	8 8	10 0	Indore ...			Central India.		
...	...	18 13	18 12	20 6	100 6	100 6	91 4		12 2	11 14	11 14	Gwalior ...					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		No return received			Goona ...					
...	...	23 8	21 4	16 4	160 0	160 0	160 0		10 8	10 0	11 8	Rutlam ...					
...	...	32 0	31 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 8		8 4	8 0	7 8	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...					

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 23rd DECEMBER 1875.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Scanty rain is reported from all districts in Madras except Malabar: prospects are satisfactory. No rain has fallen in the Bombay Presidency: the crops are in good condition, except the cotton in Khandesh, Belgaum and Dharwar. No rain has fallen in Berar or the Central Provinces: the rabi crops continue to promise well, but the cotton is here also below the average. In Mysore no rain has fallen except in Kolar district: the prospects of the season remain unchanged. In Central India and Rajputana the rain returns are blank and prospects good. No rain has fallen in Bengal except a slight shower in Lohardugga: prospects continue unchanged, and the rice harvest is being actively got in. No rain has fallen in the North-Western Provinces or Oudh, or in the Punjab except at Dera Ismail Khan, reports from all these provinces are good. In Assam showers have fallen: prospects are good. Reports from Burmah continue to be favourable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (Dec. 23rd)	No rain in Masulipatam; about 0·25 in 3 talukas; none elsewhere	Two feet 9 inches water over anicut; canal supply sufficient; later dry crops sown; standing crops good; wet paddy harvested, outturn about ⅔ths; markets well supplied locally; prices steady; 6 deaths from cholera; 2 seizures and 2 deaths in Bander taluka; in Nuzid fever general; mild small-pox continues; cattle and foot disease general; pasture sufficient.
Kurnool (22nd)	...	No rain, except a very slight fall in Cumbum; paddy and dry crop harvest continues; white jonna wheat and Bengal gram being sown; markets well supplied; prices steady; water and pasture abundant; cholera, 9 seizures and 3 deaths; ague prevalent; cattle disease in a few villages.
Tanjore (23rd)	...	No rain at Negapatam; elsewhere very scanty and partial; rivers low; no fresh supply to tanks; water over anicuts now; cultivation of wet and dry crops in a few localities; standing crops generally good; harvest of a few wet and dry crops; yield fair; markets well supplied; prices almost steady; fever and small-pox in some parts; cholera continues, 87 seizures and 59 deaths; cattle disease in some talukas, some loss; pasture generally sufficient.
Trichinopoly (Dec. 22nd)	0·25 in Trichinopolly, none elsewhere.	Water supply beginning to fail for irrigation in Udiarpolliam taluk, sufficient elsewhere; crops good in three taluks, slightly suffering from want of rain in two dry taluks; outturn of rice and dry grains generally up to the average; markets well supplied; prices generally steady, somewhat fallen in Kulittalai; cholera has not entirely died out in the district; cattle good; pasture sufficient.
Malabar (23rd)	*Nil*	Standing crops good, but want of rain felt; markets well supplied; prices steady; bowel complaint in six taluks, 247 cases, 196 deaths; small-pox, fever, and cattle disease slight; pasture good. *General Remarks.*—General prospects satisfactory.
Bombay— (Dec. 23rd)		
Sind. (Dec. 22nd)		
Kurrachee ...	...	Cholera in old Ghorabari, 3 cases, 1 death.
Shikarpur ...	...	No change.
Hyderabad ...	...	Weather variable and unseasonable; kharif crops begin threshed; fever bad in Hyderabad and Sakrand talukas.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Weather cold; crops as before.
Guzerat.		
Ahmedabad ...	...	No change.
Surat ...	...	Rabi crops thriving; 15 cholera cases in Bulsar, 8 fatal.
Broach ...	...	Jowar being cut; crops good; fever continues; several deaths in Wagra.
Kaira ...	...	Winter crops and cotton good.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh ...	...	Rabi prosperous; cotton crops unsatisfactory; average yield 8 annas; ague prevalent; cattle disease in Ráver Peta.
Nasik ...	...	Rabi prospects improved; fever in four talukas.
Konkan.		
Tanna ...	...	Kharif reaping completed, rabi sowing nearly so; cholera slightly prevailing in 2 villages of Wára taluka, and in 1 village of Karjat taluka.
Deccan.		
Poona ...	...	Standing rabi crops generally well.
Ahmednagar ...	...	No change.
Sholapur ...	...	No change.
Satara ...	...	Rabi crops thriving; public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...	...	Rabi and cotton crops good, except in Gokák, Athni and Parasgad country, where cotton crop is middling.
Dharwar ...	...	Rain and early crops as before; blight in cotton in Ránibennur; late crops generally promising; fever throughout the district; cholera in five, and cattle disease in six, talukas.
Kanara ...	...	Cultivation of second crop progressing; fever very prevalent; cholera near Goa frontier.
Kaladgi ...	...	Reaping of kharif crops not completed; rabi and cotton middling; 8 deaths from cholera.
Kattywar and Gackwar's Territory.		
Rájkot ...	...	Cholera slightly prevailing in villages under Gondal and Rajkot; rabi crops suffering from want of water in wells.
Wadhwán ...	...	Weather cool; crops good; 33 cholera cases, 12 deaths.
Baroda ...	...	Cotton crops well.
		General Remarks.—Slight cholera in Hyderabad, Sind, Surat, Tanna, Dharwar and Kanara Districts; also about Rajkot and Wadhwan; fever prevalent in Broach, Nasik, Khandesh, Dharwar and Kanara; crops good in Guzerat, Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, except cotton, which in Khandesh, Belgaum and Dharwar is middling.
Bengal—(Dec. 23rd)		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather very hot for the season of the year; the *amun* rice crop is being cut all through the district; rain is much wanted for the cold weather crops; cholera prevails at Roajan and Futtickcherry; a few cases of small-pox reported from Puttiah.
Noakhally ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and clear; wind generally northern; mornings of the 13th and 15th were foggy; the reaping of the *amun* or late rice crops, is not yet completed, and the sowings of pulses, chillies, &c., still continue.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	*Nil*	Weather clear and cold, with heavy dews at night; cotton is being gathered in *jooms;* mustard is coming on well, in some places it is in flower.
Hill Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy, and not so cold as it ought to be; the harvesting of the late rice crop continues; the average outturn is about eight annas; at Koilashur it is said to be only a six-anna crop.
Backergunge ...	*Nil*	Weather cool and fair; the Collector writes from the mofussil that, as far as he has seen, the crops are good, but insects are reported to have done much mischief within Gourmedy and Matharia station limits, and throughout the Patooakhally sub-division; the Dowlutkhan report is fairly satisfactory; the Perozpore report not so good, but Patooakhally report is to the effect that more than one-eighth of the paddy has been destroyed by insects; cholera and fever are very prevalent just now throughout the district.
Furreedpore ...	*Nil*	Weather colder and dry; the cutting of the paddy crops is progressing; cholera is reported to be gradually disappearing.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Weather fine, but hot; state and prospects of the crops are good; rain would do good to the crops.
Mymensingh ...	*Nil*	The weather, especially at night, is warmer than it should be at this season; state and prospects of the crops are favourable.
Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather cool and seasonable; the *amun* paddy is still being reaped, and outturn is expected not to exceed three-fourths of an average in the district; the winter crops promise well, but want rain; cholera is raging in some parts of the district, but not in a virulent form.
24-Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; harvest of *amun* or late rice crop is well advanced; prospects of cold weather crops are good; cholera and fever still prevailing in the Sub-divisions of Busseerhaut, Barripore, Satkhira, and Diamond Harbour.
Jessore ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the sky was clouded over for a few hours on two days, but no rain fell; cutting of *amun*, or late rice, continues. *Sursa* or mustard crop is very poor, but rain would only injure it now, though other winter crops on high lands require rain very much.
Nuddea ...	*Nil*	Weather generally cool and seasonable; days occasionally cloudy; the *amun* or late rice is nearly harvested in parts; it is poor from want of moisture. In Kooshtea, Bongong, and Chooadangah sub-divisions the *rabi* crops are suffering from want of rain; cholera is still bad in the Meherpore sub-division, and in some villages in the Sudder and Bongong sub-divisions.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; price of rice stationary; *haimanti* crops are progressing favourably; fever still continuing in Sujagunge; if any change, there is a slight decrease; otherwise the general health is good.
Pubna ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and fine; state and prospects of the crops are good; cholera and fever are still prevalent.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Fine clear weather, without any sign of rain approaching; cholera has almost disappeared; the cold weather crops are still thriving; the cutting of the winter rice crops is progressing rapidly; public health is generally good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Bogra ...	*Nil*	Weather fine, with heavy dews and cold nights; days moderately warm; all the crops are doing well; rice crop about half cut.
Maldah ...	*Nil*	Weather fair and cold, and slight fogs; the reaping of *kalai*, pulse, and *haimanti* rice continues; the outturn is very fair; *amun* or late rice is still being reaped; yield is not good; *boro* rice is being sown; eleven deaths from cholera were reported during the week.
Dinagepore ...	*Nil*	Weather fair and cold; the crops are being generally cut; a moderate outturn on all lands, of between 8 and 10 annas, is expected; five deaths from cholera in Putnitola. Single cases of cholera in Thakurgaon and Bungsibari thanas.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; no change in the state and prospects of the crops; harvest is general; cold weather crops are in fair condition; cholera is abating.
Cooch Behar ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and fair; there has been no change in the prospects of the crops since last week; the outturn of the late rice crop will, it is believed, turn out to be eight annas; the prospects of tobacco continue good.
Jalpaiguri ...	...	Return not received.
Darjeeling ...	*Nil*	Very cold in the early morning and after sunset; bright and clear during the day; in the plains the winter crop has been gathered in to a great extent; the want of rain towards the end of the season will not seriously affect the district; the *kalai* and *teil* crops are ripening; in the hills the young crops of wheat and barley are progressing, but they need rain.
Midnapore ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and clear; reaping of rice crops is going on; outturn of crops is good.
Howrah ...	*Nil*	No change in the favourable condition of the weather and the crops.
Hooghly ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; about seven-eighths of the *amun*, or late rice crop, in the high land has been reaped; the harvest of the rice in the low land has just commenced; potatoes and winter crops are doing well; the Collector has found some potatoe plants cut off at the surface of the soil by a grub about two inches long; but it is not common enough to cause trouble; it is spoken of as having no name as yet, but as being known to cultivators.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Rice being harvested generally; a very fair crop; state of *rabi* crops is generally favourable; autumnal fever, small-pox, and cholera are prevalent; fever specially.
Bancoorah ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonably cool; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather unseasonably warm; rice is nearly off the ground; prospects of cold weather crops are good.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather cool and dry, occasionally cloudy, but no rain as yet; the harvest is progressing very favourably.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	*Aghani* harvest is rapidly progressing; no rise in prices; *rabi* crops are still good; general health is very good.
Monghyr ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; nothing new to report; the harvest is general all over the district; and the *rabi* crop so far is doing fairly.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Weather is getting colder; mornings are very foggy; the harvesting of winter rice is progressing satisfactorily; from Dumdaha the reports are very favourable; all over the district on low lands there is a capital crop; the tobacco, mustard and barley are looking well; new rice is being exported, but not very largely, from the northern pergunnahs and from Nepal; the *kulthi* now being cut is good. The heavy due in the night makes up in some measure for the want of rain.
Darbhanga ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and dry, but sometimes a little cloudy; the paddy crop is everywhere being harvested; in Tajpore it is producing from six to eight annas and in Darbhanga about eight annas; the *rabi* crops are much in need of rain; no alteration in the state and prospects of the crops since last report.
Mozufferpore ...	*Nil*	Weather cold; the Collector, who is on tour in Seetamurhee sub-division, is now satisfied that the average outturn of the rice crop has been only five annas throughout the sub-division; the greater portion of the crop has been cut; the *rabi* crops generally are very backward, and where irrigation is not possible, the crops are getting very thin; the *kulthi* pulse in some places has been injured by caterpillars; *rahur* generally is still very good; prices are nearly stationary, and, contrary to the practice of past years at this season (including 1873) little or no rice is being exported from the sub-division; small quantities of grain are stealthily imported from Nepal, where the order prohibiting exportation remains in force; prospects of Hajeepore and Sudder sub-division are unchanged.
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and cold; west wind prevailing; the harvest of *aghani*, or late rice, is almost completed, and the new rice has come into the market in small quantities; the prospects of the *rabi* or cold weather crops continue excellent, but rain is still wanted for their growth; in some places they are being irrigated; poppy plant is everywhere forward, and is looking very well; prices have slightly fallen; general health is good.
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	Weather cool; no rain; the late rice has almost been harvested, and the outturn will be as bad as reported before; rain is very much wanted for the growth of the *rabi* crops.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Patna ...	*Nil*	All signs of rain have disappeared; the days are bright and clear, and the mornings and evenings are exceedingly cold; no change in the prospects of the crops since last report, *i. e.*, the rice crop is now being reaped, and the Collector does not think on the whole it will be a bad one; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are fair, but of course would be benefited by rain; health of the district continues good.
Gya ...	*Nil*	Weather fine and cool; thermometer reached 76° 4; rice crop is being cut; the outturn is expected to be as before, *i. e.*, 8, 10, to 12 annas; prospects of *rabi* are good, but want of water is still felt public health is good.
Shahabad ...	*Nil*	Weather bright and cold; no change in the state and prospects of the crops since last report; *rabi* crops continue to promise well; paddy crop is being harvested; rain is much wanted; health of the district is good.
Hazaribagh ...	*Nil*	Weather colder and more seasonable; no change in the state and prospects of the crops since last report, *i. e.*, the condition of the crops remains the same, but would be greatly benefited by rain, which still holds off; the outturn of the paddy, which has now been reaped, is reported to be better than was expected; all indications of rain have disappeared.
Lohardugga ...	*Nil*	Slight rain fell during one day to the south of the district; the rice crop has been harvested, and the outturn has been excellent; rain is much wanted for the rabi crops, particularly in the Palamow sub-division; general health is good.
Maunbhoom ...	*Nil*	The weather has for some time past been too dry; state and prospects of the crops are favourable.
Singhbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of the crops are favourable; fever is still prevailing.
Balasore ...	*Nil*	Weather set fine, the clouds of the last week having cleared off; more than half the rice harvest is completed, and the yield has realized favourable expectations; cases of cholera are still very frequent and very fatal; this disease has caused much mortality in this season.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and a little windy; early *sarud* crops are reaped with good outturn; cutting of late *sarud* crop has commenced; winter crops are flowering with good prospects.
Pooree ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the *laghu*, or the first late rice, is being gathered. The *sarud*, or main late rice, is now fully ripe; the ryots have commenced to reap it; the mustard, *urhur*, *kalai*, *moong* and *kulthi* pulses, and other winter crops are progressing well; in Khoordah the harvesting of the rice crop is going on; winter crops are progressing; cholera still lingers in different parts of the sub-division. *General Remarks.*—No rainfall is reported from any of the districts for the week under review except a very slight fall in the south of the Lohardugga district. The state and prospects of the crops have undergone no change since last week. The winter crops are generally progressing well but little rain would improve on them. The harvesting of the main rice crop is progressing.
N. W. Provinces—		
Benares (Dec. 22nd)	...	No change; prospects good.
Allahabad ,,	...	No change.
Jhansi (23rd)	*Nil*	Jowar all cut; outturn poor in Garotha, average in other Parganas; rabi looks well.
Agra (22nd)	*Nil*	Rabi prospects specially favourable.
Meerut ,,	*Nil*	Prospects good.
Bareilly ,,	...	Rain wanted.
Almora (20th)	...	Weather fair with heavy dews and frosts.
Punjab—		
(Dec. 23rd)	...	No rain during the week, save slight showers at Dera Ismail Khán; rabi crops doing well everywhere; slight fever prevails in Peshawár and Jullundur, otherwise public health good.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (Dec. 22nd)	*Nil*	Prospects continue favourable and public health good.
Sitapur ,,	*Nil*	
Fyzabad ...	*Nil*	
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godavari (Dec. 18th	...	Prospects favourable; fever prevalent; prices fluctuating.
Sambalpur ...	...	Harvest nearly completed; fever prevalent.
Bilaspur ...	...	Prospects favourable; fever prevalent; prices falling.
Raipur ...	...	Kharif harvest completed; rabi good; prices easy.
Chanda (Dec. 19th)	...	Weather cloudy; pulses slightly damaged by cloudy weather; fever and cattle disease continue.
Balaghát (20th)	...	Kharif threshing continues; fever prevalent; prices falling.
Betul ...	...	Kharif harvest completed; rabi looks well; health good; prices stationary.
Bhandara (Dec. 21st)	...	Rabi promising; cholera abating; fever prevalent; prices easy.
Nagpur (22nd)	...	Prospects good; fever and cattle disease prevalent.
Wardha ...	...	Rabi promising; picking of cotton and cutting of jowar completed; prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Prov.—*continued.*		
Nimar ...	...	Weather cool; cholera continues; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Rabi promising.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Prospects of rabi favourable.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Rabi good.
Saugor ...	...	Rabi good; prices stationary.
Seoni ...	...	Kharif threshing completed; rabi promising; health good; prices stationary.
Damoh ... } Mandla ... }	...	Prospects favourable; health good; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Prospects fairly good; cotton crop below average, and jowari light, but rabi crops promise well.
Assam—		
Gauhati (Dec. 23rd)	0·61	Raw, misty mornings; days cold, often overcast; rain storm on night of 21st; salee being reaped; prospects of other crops and tea favourable; public health good.
Sylhet "	0·22	Reaping continues; market steady.
Mysore and Coorg—(Dec. 23rd) ...	...	No rain, except in Kolar District, where 1·8 inches fell; prospects of the season remain unchanged from last week; cholera has ceased in Bangalore, but continues sporadically in the districts.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—(Dec. 23rd)		
Umraoti ...	...	Jowari cutting continued; rabi progressing fairly.
Harowtee States—		
Bhurtpore (Dec. 23rd)	...	No change; prospects continue satisfactory.
Ajmere "	*Nil*	Health and prospects good.
Jeypore "	...	Agricultural prospects favourable; weather seasonable; health good.
Central India—		
Indore (Dec. 22nd)	...	Season favourable; health and agricultural prospects good.
Gwalior "	...	
Neemuch "	...	
Rutlam "	...	
Sutna "	...	
B. Burma—(Dec. 23rd)		
Arrakan Division ...	...	Public health good; outturn of crops expected to be light.
Pegu Division.		
Rangoon	...	Crops very good; except where damaged by floods; slight fever prevalent; cholera in Pegu and part of Twantay townships; cattle disease declining.
Bassein	...	Cholera in town; cattle disease continues.
Henzada	...	Crops and health good.
Prome	...	Mild small-pox at Shwedoung; health good otherwise; harvest progressing.
Thayetmyo	...	Health good; harvest plentiful.
Tenasserim Division ...	...	Health good, except cholera in Shwegyen; crops favourable; cattle disease still prevalent in portion of Amherst.

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